LIBRARY
RECEIVED
JAN 17 1919

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, $4.00; CANADA, $4.50; FOREIGN, $5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. V NEW YORK, JANUARY 15, 1919 No. 19

**OIL ALMONDS BITTER**
(S. P. A.)
Manufactured at our works in California.
**W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.**
100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK

**Oil Citronella** (Native and Java)
**Oil Amber** (Crude and Rectified)
**Oil Anise—Oil Cassia**
**MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, Inc.**
Essential Oils, Drugs and Chemicals
257 Pearl Street, New York City

**H. A. METZ & CO., Inc.**
122 Hudson Street NEW YORK, N. Y.
Dyestuffs, Colors, Sizing and Finishing Materials
*Produced by*
Consolidated Color & Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.
Dyestuffs and Intermediates
*Produced by*
Central Dyestuff & Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.

ESTABLISHED 1884
**ROCKHILL & VIETOR**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS Chicago
SELLING AGENTS New York
Chamomile Flowers — Scopola Root
Hellebore Root — Aconite Root
Essential Oils — Crude Drugs

**Chas. F. Garrigues Company**
80 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.
Barium Binoxide 82-86-90%
Caustic Potash First Sorts, 88-92% U. S. P.
Gum Arabic
Oil Mustard Art, U.S.P.
Stearate of Zinc, U. S. P.
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS BOTANICAL DRUGS

**Carbon Tetra Chloride**
**ANILINE DYES AND CHEMICALS, Inc.**
Cedar and Washington Sts.,
New York City

We are in a position to offer for prompt or future shipment

**PHENOL U.S.P.** (in drums)
**BENZOL PURE** (in tank cars)

*We solicit your inquiries*

**Monsanto Chemical Works**
ST. LOUIS, MO.
*New York Branch:* Platt and Pearl Sts.

Muriatic Acid 20°—Glauber Salts—Phosphate of Soda—Phosphoric Acid Paste $P_2O_5$
EDWARD P. MEEKER, Manufacturers' Agent, 68 Maiden Lane, New York Phone John 6346

# Refined Coal-Tar Products

Due to the removal of Government restrictions we are now in position again to offer the following:

**Toluol**—The regular pure grade; distillation range not to exceed 2°C.

Also, a special grade guaranteed to distil 100% within 1°C.

**Refined Solvent Naphtha**
Water-white, distilling 90% at 160°C.

**Xylol**—5° distillation range, 137°C.–142°C. Xylol of closer distillation limits can be supplied if required.

We also offer for spot shipments and contracts

**Pure Benzol**
**Benzol 90%**
**Phenol**
**Cresol**
**Resorcin**
**Disinfectants**

Is a Guarantee of Quality Barrett Standard in all these Products

The Barrett Company

17 Battery Place *Chemical Department* New York, N. Y.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

VOL. V | NEW YORK, JANUARY 15, 1919 | No. 19

*Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 7, 1914, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.*

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

D. O. HAYNES & CO., *Publishers*, . New York

Publication Office: No. 3 Park Place.

Telephone, 7646 Barclay - - Cable Address, "Era, New York."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico.....$4.00 a year

Canada $4.50 and Foreign $5.00 a year.

Single Copies, 10 cents

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

REMIT by P. O. or Express Order or New York Draft payable to order of D. O. Haynes & Co. Add 10 cents for collection charges if you send local check.

Published at No. 3 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York, by D. O. Haynes & Co., a corporation; President and treasurer, D. O. Haynes; vice-president, E. J. Kennedy; secretary, D. O. Haynes, Jr. Address of Officers is No. 3 Park Place, New York.

A BINDER
FOR THIS JOURNAL
*Save Your Copies*
Price 75c. net Cash, postpaid.

## Table of Contents

EDITORIALS—
- Review of the Year ..... 3
- Dyes Not Made Here ..... 4
- European Travelers ..... 4
- Long Time Credits ..... 4

FEATURE TRADE ARTICLES—
- Prices of Drugs and Chemicals in 1918 ..... 5
- Outlook in Heavy Chemicals, By Wm. A. Hamann, of Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. 8
- Government Call for Pharmaceuticals, By John M. Parker of Merck & Co ..... 9
- Progress In the Dyestuff Industry Special Report to Congress by U. S. Tariff Commission.... 11
- Future of Dye-Making in U. S., By E. S. Alton, of Edgertyn Aniline Corp ..... 13
- Essential Oils at Top Prices, By F. E. Watermeyer, of Fritzsche Brothers ..... 14
- Synthetic Aromatic Chemicals Lower, By R. G. Callmeyer, of Antoine Chiris Co ..... 15
- Turner F. Currens Elected Chairman of The Drug Trade Section ..... 16

MARKET REPORTS—
- Drugs and Chemicals .....18-19
- Heavy Chemicals .....20-21
- Colors and Dyestuffs.....22-23
- Foreign Markets .....24-25

TABLE OF PRICE CHANGES DURING 1918....26-29

PRICES CURRENT .....30-36

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS..... 37

## Review of the Year

The views of leading manufacturers and dealers in drugs and chemicals concerning the scarcity of certain products and the outlook for the year 1919, which are published in this issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, show clearly the market conditions as seen by those who are in daily touch with the demand and supply, and will prove of great value to buyers. The situation in pharmaceutical chemicals is graphically outlined by a leading authority, who points out the cause of recent scarcity of many chemicals and the probable trend of the market so far as supplies are concerned during the present year. Why botanicals are high is explained in detail by an importer, with extensive domestic facilities for collecting American botanicals, also, and his broad view of the market will give manufacturers who need these drugs an accurate idea of the future of prices.

A good barometer of the expansion of the chemical industry is the development of the chemical ware business. The increase in the demand for acid resistant tanks and other equipment for the manufacture of salicylic and benzoic acid products, organic acids such as gallic, tannic, and lactic, and for nitrating and sulphonating, is reflected in the enlarged works of companies making glass enameled steel ware and similar products.

Progress in the dyestuff industry and what is needed to keep it alive when competition comes are outlined in the special report of the U. S. Tariff Commission, and articles by manufacturers and dealers who discuss the best means of protecting the industry from the onslaught of the Germans.

A conservative revival in the market for many heavy chemicals is predicted by a leading manufacturer, who says there will probably be a lower range of prices during the readjustment period, but a renewed demand will spring up, he believes, for the so-called non-essentials. The range of prices for the year 1918 makes an interesting study and the various fluctuations are explained in a market article prepared by a reporter in constant touch with price-changes.

Difficulties of transportation, lack of labor, and the high cost of containers seem to have held essential oils at top prices, as explained by leading importers. These conditions were also factors throughout the drug trade in causing abnormal prices, which are gradually being readjusted. The outlook is considered optimistic by the majority of those who have contributed to the annual review, but influences are likely to affect the markets at any time which cannot be seen at present.

## Dyes Not Made Here

A correspondent who looks at the dye situation in America from the point of view of a textile manufacturer takes exception to a recent statement that all necessary dyes are or soon will be made in this country. He says the following dyes are manufactured here in miscroscopic quantities or not at all: Rhodamine 6 G, rhodamine B, vat colors, patent blue, etc. He then makes the suggestion that a committee be appointed, consisting of representatives of the consuming trades and dye manufacturers, to meet the Alien Custodian with a view to the Custodian's importing some of these most necessary dyes and fixing a fair price at which these dyes should be sold.

It is perfectly true that there are a considerable number of dyes which are urgently needed by the textile and other color consuming trades which are not yet manufactured in this country. These include, as the correspondent states, Rhodamine 6 G, rhodamine B, vat colors, patent blue, etc. At the same time, it has been publicly stated by the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Du Ponts, and others, that these colors are in the course of preparation, and will be placed on the market as of American manufacture at an early date.

People are too apt to lose sight of the fact that this country cannot do in three years what it took Germany forty years to build up, and it is only to be expected that some of the more complicated colors and those which are used in comparatively small quantity, will not receive the attention that the more easily made colors and those which are used in large bulk receive. There is no question that at an early date all the necessary colors will be made by American manufacturers.

The suggestion that these colors should be imported in regulated quantities by the Custodian of Alien property is not sound. There is a tariff bill in existence which states the duties at which these colors may be imported by anybody provided they can find them, and the Alien Custodian has nothing whatever to do with it.

## European Travelers

The tide of European travel has set in, so far as commercial interests are concerned. In addition to the manufacturers and dealers, like John F. Queeny and Chas. L. Huisking, already mentioned in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, the list includes Henry L. Blum, of the United Piece Dye Works; Leonard A. Yerkes, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; Maurice A. Ceresole, of the Newport Chemical Works; S. R. Church, of the Barrett Company; and representatives of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., the Grasselli Chemical Co., and the General Chemical Co. are reported to be looking over the situation.

Ordinarily a sojourn in Europe does not mean a great deal, but with the weather conditions as they are on the ocean and the possibility of the accommodations not being up to pre-war standards, there must be some reason other than a search for a quiet resting place for the sudden departure of so many prominent factors in the chemical industry. Will the consumers of their products be able to guess the reason from future prices, or must they await statements by the travelers, and if so, when will these announcements be forthcoming?

## Long Time Credits

The long term system of credits, which has been an obstacle in the development of American trade with South American countries, is receiving the serious consideration of New York banks. In Argentina, particularly in Buenos Aires, considerable business is done with the big houses for "spot cash," payment being made through the the purchasers' bank or shipping broker against documents either at works or at port of shipment. On the other hand, bills at 60 and 90 days are quite common. In some cases interest, usually at 6 per cent, is added. Bills may be drawn for payment in Argentine dollars (gold) or pounds sterling either in London or Buenos Aires. The Government usually pays for goods by warrants, maturing in 6, 9 and 12 months. In Rosario and district merchants generally require 90 days' credit after receipt of goods. In Mendoza and up country 90 to 120 days are required; for heavy machinery as much as 120 to 150 days may be demanded.

The Germans extended long credits before the war in order to build up trade in Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Peru. Under the pressure of necessity during the war merchants in these countries paid cash on presentation of documents, but sooner or later they will be clamoring for extensions. The solution of the problem, it is expected, will come from the agencies or branches of American banks in South America, which will exercise an increasing influence as they grow in strength and power.

### BANK VIEW OF BUSINESS

The industrial firms and corporations of the country are generally in a strong position, having reduced bond indebtedness and built up surplus accounts during the last three years of activity, says the National City Bank. Business houses as a rule have accumulated reserves and the credit situation, although extended, is in good shape.

The only unfavorable feature in the situation is the check which is incidental to the change from war conditions to peace conditions. That is inevitable, and the reasons are so apparent that the effect is minimized. Underlying this temporary hesitation there is abundant confidence in the fundamental elements of the situation.

The energies of the whole world for four years have been largely devoted to the war, to the neglect of normal development and all avoidable expenditures. The reaction from this must come. Accounts from all over Europe show that supplies of all commodities are depleted and prices high. As ship-room becomes available there is every reason to expect a good outflow of goods, and when the movement gets under way markets here will be stabilized and confidence in the price-level established.

Moderate and gradual reductions are to be expected, and in some lines a considerable readjustment has been accomplished, but a return to pre-war price and wage conditions in the near future is very improbable.

# Prices of Drugs and Chemicals in 1918

## *Trade Restrictions and War Conditions Caused Wide Fluctuations in Many Products*

THE accompanying chart has been constructed to show in a very general way the comparative trend of prices among the various drugs and chemicals during the year. The curves were arrived at by averaging monthly fifteen or twenty prices of important and representative products from each group.

The price for the ordinary commercial unit of sale was taken in every case irrespective of the range. For example, morphine was taken at so many dollars per ounce, citric acid, thymol, castor oil, etc., at so many cents or dollars per pound as the case may be. The unit has not been considered, merely the figures for which the ordinary basic quantity is sold. Hence a selection of representative prices to obtain the data for the chart has resulted in a wide range. It readily may be seen that a price change of two or three dollars a pound in opium will affect the curve more than a fluctuation of a few cents in the price of glycerin. Likewise Spanish saffron changes in dollars while cascara sagrada moves a cent or two up or down. Cases of this kind are few but a knowledge that some are present should help in a more accurate interpretation of the chart.

The sudden spurt apparently taken by the essential oil group during the month of August is due primarily to the figures for peppermint oil and sweet birch wintergreen advancing about 50 per cent of their value within the month. Changes among the other essential oils were very slight with the result that these sharp advances had a very marked effect upon the curve for the group.

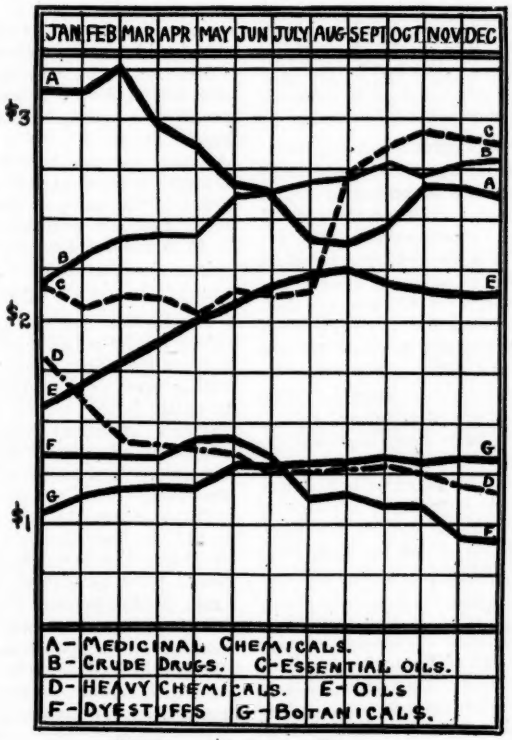



*Diagram of Price Changes*

Considered as a whole the general trend of prices for pharmaceuticals during 1918 has been downward. Except in the cases of a few products, this movement was not very pronounced throughout the first six months of the year. Beginning in June however and continuing up to the present, a majority of price changes have resulted in lower figures for a large portion of the list. As manufacturers have come into a position to take care of greater demand and selling competition has become a factor, abnormal prices have begun to recede. Many new firms have entered the drug and chemical field during the past year and, although the consumption of pharmaceutical chemicals has been great, production has been considerably increased. Greater freedom in offering goods with the exception of a few very scarce articles, has been noticeable.

Comparing figures as they stood on January 1st, 1918, with current prices for some of the more important commodities, gives a characteristic view of the general market for the year. Out of forty leading products nineteen ended the year at lower figures than those ruling at the close of 1917. Thirteen pharmaceuticals advanced and eight held their own with practically no change. The declines as a rule covered a wider range and were more pronounced than the advances. The ending of the war did not have any marked effect on the markets. There was little or no running for cover or frantic endeavors to unload, as had been predicted in some quarters a year or so ago. The transition from war to peace was made smoothly with merely a continuation of the gradual downward movement which had begun some four months previous to the cessation of hostilities. It is evident that the trade expected peace and when it arrived they were well prepared for any situation which might arise.

The quiet manner in which the American chemical markets received the peace news may be accounted for in several ways. American production of many drugs, chemicals, and dyestuffs has reached a point where they have become a factor, not only in home markets but in the markets of the world. The menace of competition from Germany has lost much of its fearfulness in view of the present economic condition of that country. From Japan, where the chemical industry has flourished during the past four years as never before, our genuine competition of the near future is most likely to come, although not with the force which enabled German producers to sell their goods under the very noses of manufacturers in this country.

### Camphor's Rapid Advance

Beginning with a restriction by the Japanese Government on the exportation of camphor from Formosa during last April, this commodity has passed through the wildest period of its career as a product of the world drug market. Seventy-five cents a pound for both the American and Japanese refined was current at the opening of 1918. Prices of both kinds advanced steadily as restricted im-

ports curtailed available supplies in this market. In April the figures passed the dollar mark and by October, after a stormy six months, the American refined was quoted nominally and not to be had, while the Japanese material was selling at $1.75@$2.00 a pound in bulk. Within a month the price doubled and November saw a top figure, $3.75 a pound, the highest price on record for which camphor has sold. During December, however, the price declined somewhat, closing the year at $2.50 a pound. Quotations on American refined goods were unobtainable, but a nominal figure should be about the same as that ruling for the Japanese.

Perhaps the product which has received the greatest buffeting and which has been subject to the greatest amount of speculation, is saccharin. In January, 1918, the price for both the soluble and the insoluble was in the vicinity of $26@$28 a pound. Steady declines brought the figures to $18 or $20 by June. A sudden demand and slight shortage of spot goods, coupled with a renewed demand from abroad, shot the price up to $38 a pound in August. From this time on however, a falling off in demand and greatly augmented supplies in all markets, forced the price rapidly downward. The end of the year saw the ruling figures in the neighborhood of $7 a pound, with the product showing a continued weakness.

### Many Products Lower

Many other important pharmaceuticals of importance have moved downward. Acetanilid is selling at 60c a pound in 200 pound lots at present while on the first of last January, 75c was current. Acetphenetidin has declined $4 a pound during the last year, going from $6.75 to $2.75. Wood alcohol at 91c a gallon is down from $1.35. Caffeine declined from $12.50 to $10 a pound during 1918. Coumarin went from $24 to $15. Glycerin, which was not any too plentiful at 70c last January, is now available at 23c a pound for the C. P.

Opium and its derivatives, although not quite as scarce as they were a year ago, are still not plentiful and remain high in price. Slight declines have been registered in opium and morphine while codeine remains unchanged. Morphine sulphate is now $11.80 per ounce, bulk, $1 lower than January, 1918. U.S.P. opium at $22.50 a pound is current as compared with $30 at the end of last year. Codeine, although the sulphate was selling for $7.30 from June until September, ended the year at the level of January last.

Further declines have been effected in phenolphthalein, which went from $9 to $5 a pound. Potassium bromide and the permanganate are lower. The former declined from $1.45 to 75c a pound and the latter from $4.25 to $1.75. Rochelle salt lost 10c over the year and is now available at 47c. Tartaric acid changed but slightly, from 78c to 75c a pound, holding steady throughout the year. Strychnine is lower. The sulphate is now $1.40 an ounce as compared with $1.95. Thymol declined from $17 a pound to $13.50. Carbolic acid went from 55c down to 30c a pound.

The salicylates have been comparatively weak a greater part of the year. The acid was selling at 90c a pound last January. It is now available at 75c. The sodium salt began the year at 95c a pound and, after reaching $1.15 in April and May, declined to 85c a pound. Oil of wintergreen, artificial, (methyl salicylate) has sold throughout the twelve months practically unchanged at 90c a pound.

### Advances in Prices

Besides camphor other important pharmaceutical chemicals advanced in price during 1918. Agar agar went from 56c@80c, cacao butter from 22c a pound to 34c, cream of tartar from 54c to 69c and sugar of milk from 46c to 58c a pound. Cocaine was scarce and high throughout the year. The hydrochloride advanced to $11 an ounce from $9.25 in January, 1918. Russian ergot opened the year at 72c a pound and is now worth $2.50. Guaiacol liquid at $18 is $3 higher. Menthol was much in demand and scarce, particularly during the last three months of the year. The price advanced from $3.15 in January to $7 in December. Salicin went from $16 to $30 a pound. Citric acid was particularly active in 1918, reaching about $1.20 a pound in November. It closed the year at $1.

Quinine maintained its position with little change. It continued scarce and at no time was the situation greatly relieved. Manufacturers kept the price at 75c an ounce for the sulphate until June, at which time the figure was advanced to 90c. In second hands prevailing figures at the beginning of the year were in the vicinity of 84c to 85c an ounce. An acute scarcity last April and early in May was the cause of speculators attempting to buy up supplies. A mild stampede to purchase drove the price up between $1.50 and $2 an ounce for second hand material. This flurry was short lived however and the year closed with small stocks available at $1.10.

Mercury held steady throughout, varying between $115 and $125 a flask. It closed at $118. Calomel at $2 a pound and corrosive sublimate at $1.85 changed very little.

Iodine and the iodides have remained quiet and unchanged in price. Iodine at $4.25 a pound for the resublimed is the same as the figure prevailing January 1st, 1918. Likewise potassium iodide, at $3.75, sodium iodide at $3.90 and iodoform at $5 a pound are the same as the prices of a year ago.

### Essential Oils

Among the essential oils prices have been well maintained on the whole during the past year. Advances and declines have been about evenly distributed. Acute scarcity among some of the imported oils has made them difficult to obtain in this market and only at an advanced figure. In view of recent heavy imports and freer offerings alleviation of some of the conditions of the past year are expected. A shortage of tinware containers has been a drawback.

Oil of bitter almonds has declined from $15 a pound to $12.75. Bergamot is a dollar higher than last January at $7.00. Ceylon citronella remains unchanged at 50c a pound. Oil of cloves in cans has gone down to $3.20 from $3.65 a pound. Oil of juniper berries, rectified, is $11.25 as compared with $15 last January. The twice rectified oil declined from $17 a pound to $12.75. Oil of lemon, U. S. P. at $1.70 is 65c over the price of a year ago. Natural oil of mustard, after being practically off the market for three months, is quoted nominally at $32. The price in January, 1918, was $26. Artificial mustard oil fell off from $23 to $18 a pound during the year. Oil of bitter orange sold as high as $2.35 a pound but closed the year at $2, the same figure as prevailed in January of 1918. Peppermint oil has been strong and moving upward throughout the past twelve months. From $3.30 in January it reached $5.10 in December. A tendency to weaken during June and July was soon dissipated. Oil of wintergreen, sweet birch, advanced from $2.30 to $4 a pound. Oil of the leaves went up to $5 from $4.25. The synthetic held unchanged at 90c a pound.

### Changes in Crude Drugs

Considered as a whole, the prices for botanical drugs have moved upward throughout 1918. A few prominent exceptions have been noted but these were outnumbered by the advances. Scarcity of both imported and domestic crude drugs has repeatedly forced prices to higher levels.

Labor conditions are held to be directly responsible for the shortage both here and abroad. Inability to secure

help to cultivate and collect medicinal herbs, flowers and roots has permitted available stocks to become depleted.

Cinchona barks have been extremely scarce during the year. The quinine market has reflected this condition. Red cinchona sold last January for 74c a pound, an abnormally high price. In June the figures had reached $1.28. The closing quotations for 1918 ranged between 90c and $1. Other advances were steady and less pronounced. Cascara sagrada went from 14c to 18c a pound, sassafras from 7c to 16c, wahoo bark of tree from 14c to 23c, dogwood from 5c to 9c and prickly ash from 11c to 15c.

Cubeb berries were selling for 94c in January, 1918, and advanced to $1.29 a pound by the end of the year. Angostura tonka beans climbed from 87c to $1.20. Bourbon vanilla beans advanced from $2.05 a pound to $2.30 while Mexican vanilla sold for $4.75 in January and ended the year at $4.35 a pound.

Among the leaves, herbs and flowers there have been some wide fluctuations both up and down. Arnica flowers fell off about half during the year, $1.80 being current in January and 80c in December. Roman chamomile flowers sold down from $1.25 to 84c a pound. Valencia saffron advanced from $11.45 to $14.95. American saffron declined slightly. Insect flowers and lavender went up. Buchu, both short and long, has been scarce and high for many months. From $1.20 in January to $2.65 in December is the range for the short, with the long being sold at corresponding figures. Cannabis Indica advanced from $2.90 to $3.50 a pound while the American cannabis went from $1 to 30c. Belladonna leaves opened the year at $1.40, sold as high as $1.70 in June and came down again to about $1. American peppermint advanced from 16c to 26c a pound. Alexandria senna sold at $1.15 from June to September, ending the year at 90c. This represents a gain of 15c for the twelve months. Uva ursi went from 5c to 16c.

### Other Important Fluctuations

Belladonna root showed declining figures during the year, $3.55 a pound being current at the beginning and sales being made as low at $2.10 in December, Aconite, angelica, calamus, doggrass, golden seal and sarsaparilla went down slightly. Ipecac, both Rio and Cartagena, advanced considerably, the former from $2.50 to $4.45 and the latter from $2.90 to the same level. Ginger, gentian, Spanish licorice and rhubarb scored small gains in price. Jalap root went from 45c to 59c a pound; Russian licorice remained unchanged at 80c; Florentine orris went to 31c from 19c and northern senega advanced to slightly over a dollar a pound from 78c. English valerian was extremely scarce throughout the year, a nominal quotation of 71c in January being the only one of record. Japanese valerian sold for 85c at the beginning but depleted stocks soon forced the price up, closing the year at $1.13. The Belgian advanced from $1.10 to $1.38.

Bleached cardamoms sold up to 90c a pound in March but closed at 75c, the same price that ruled during the previous January. Celery seed doubled in value. From 27c the figures rose to 57c a pound. Colchicum passed without change at $3.45, although it reached over $4.00 a pound during April. Stocks of mustard seed have been practically cleaned out since last May at which time 22c for the Dutch was current. Canary seed has been very scarce. Poppy seed and English rape seed have been the victims of depleted stocks for a greater part of the year. Levant wormseed advanced from 61c to $1.00 a pound. Stramonium seed at 36c more than doubled its price during the year. Quince seed closed the period at $1.19, coming up from 80c a pound.

## TREND OF HEAVY CHEMICAL PRICES

### Increased Production and Sharp Selling Competition Have Forced Manufacturers to Make Concessions—Export Trade Restricted by Lack of Shipping

With one or two exceptions the general trend of prices among the heavy chemicals during the past year was decidedly downward. Only during the last eighteen months have manufacturers of chemical products in the United States been in a position to produce these materials in sufficient quantities to take care fully of the consumer demand. Prices have indicated very accurately the development of chemical manufacture here. As new plants have begun manufacturing and old ones have forced their outputs to the limit, larger supplies and sharp selling competition have caused prices to move steadily down toward the normal levels of three or four years ago.

Considering the situation from a more narrow view, it has been reported that second-hand holders of many heavy chemicals have forced the hands of the manufacturers for many months back and that the latter have been continually shading the market to keep pace with the speculators. This has been particularly true in the cases of caustic soda and soda ash.

Orders for foreign delivery have been plentiful and production has naturally been stimulated by this demand. However, inability to secure bottoms to carry the material has left a great deal of it on the local markets. These excess supplies have added impetus to the downward movement during the year.

From $6.50 per hundred pounds for 76 per cent caustic soda last January, the price declined steadily throughout the entire twelve months, selling at the end of December for about $3.75. Soda ash, 56 per cent, began operations at $2.90 a hundredweight. February saw a slightly higher figure but shortly after this a slump set in which brought the figures down to $2.25 in single bags by the end of the year.

The price of 66 degree brimstone sulphuric acid has fallen off about 35 per cent during 1918. At the beginning of last January $40 a ton was the ruling figure in this market. In February the figures went to $42 and by the first of May, they had mounted to $54 a ton, scarcity forcing consumers who had to have the acid to pay any price the sellers asked. Government needs during April and May left little of the acid available for distribution through the open market. Toward the end of May, however, conditions became easier and prices started downward. By July the current figure was $28 a ton for the 66 degree, this ruling until October when a further decline brought the price to $25 at which point the acid ended the year. Other heavy acids had much the same career during 1918 as sulphuric.

Generally lower figures for potash salts characterized the market for the year. Potassium carbonate, 80 per cent, declined from 70c a pound in January to 35c a pound in December. The chlorate went down from 55c to 34c a pound. Red potassium prussiate fell off slightly, going from $2.60 to $2.30 a pound. The yellow also declined, ending the year at 95c a pound as compared with $1.25 at the beginning. Potassium muriate, the stronghold of the German potash monopoly before the war, sold down from $375 a ton to $260. The Japanese chemical interests have been making considerable play for the American potash market and imports from this source have been influential in forcing prices down.

Alums are somewhat higher. The ammonia lump advanced from 4¼c a pound to 7¾c during the year.

Potassium alum lump went from 8½c in January to 11c per pound at the close of the year.

At $75 a ton barium chloride closed 1918 at $20 below the figures ruling at the end of the previous year. Sodium cyanide declined from $1.00 a pound to 30c. The high price in January was a remnant of an acute shortage of this material which characterized the last few months of 1917. Sodium chlorate changed but little during the year as was also the case of the yellow prussiate and bichromate. Bleaching powder advanced from 1½c to 2½c a pound, touching as high as 6½c for a short time in November. Lead acetate did not change. Copper sulphate sold off slightly. Calcium acetate crude declined from $6 a hundredweight to $4 at the end of the year.

## OVERSEAS CO'S. AGENTS SAIL

Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, vice-president of the Overseas Products Corporation, gave a dinner to the officers of the company and the heads of departments, at the Columbia University Club, last week, to bid farewell to members of the sales force who are leaving for foreign fields to establish branch offices. E. V. Krarup goes to Copenhagen, Denmark, on the steamship Bergensfiord of the Norwegian line; J. W. de Haas is travelling representative in the Dutch East Indies and Straits Settlements, where he has been selling American goods for several years, and will represent the Overseas Products Corporation, remaining in the Far East for one year before returning to New York; David J. Moran, formerly of the Pacific Commercial Company, leaves for Japan and will open offices in Kobe for the Overseas company.

In order to cover the Oriental trade in oils, greases, drugs, chemicals, and dyestuffs, as well as in textiles and leather goods for American manufacturers as fully as possible, the company is sending A. T. Fajardo to the Philippines. Arturo Gonzales will travel in Central America. The sale of supplies for reconstruction work in Belgium is in the hands of a special agent, and another agent is being sent to Holland to cover the products handled in Rotterdam and Amsterdam. The Drug and Chemical Department of the Overseas company is in charge of R. J. Parkell, formerly with Parke, Davis & Co., the Hoffman-La Roche Chemical Works, and the St. George Chemical Co.

## MONSANTO CO. BUYS NEW YORK BUILDING

The Monsanto Chemical Works, of St. Louis, Mo., has purchased the four story and basement brick and and stone building at 12 Platt Street, New York City. The building is near the present offices and headquarters which the company maintain at 1 Platt Street and over which A. C. Robertson has presided as New York manager for a number of years.

It is the expectation of the Monsanto Chemical Works to occupy its new premises on or about May 1. The building is on the south side of Platt Street, between Gold and Pearl Streets, covering a lot having a street frontage of 21 feet and a depth of 85 feet. The building will afford greater facilities to the Monsanto Chemical Works for the storage of its wares and the expansion of its business.

The Monsanto Company intends to use the building as a permanent New York office, and will make some improvements. The Charles F. Noyes Company negotiated the sale of the property, the transfer being made from Jeremiah F. Donovan. The reported price is $35,000.

## OUTLOOK IN HEAVY CHEMICALS

### Conservative Revival in Many Lines Predicted—Lower Range of Prices Probable During Readjustment—Renewed Call for So-Called Non-Essentials

**By W. A. HAMANN, of Roessler & Hasslacher Co.**

The past year has been replete with interesting changes in pretty nearly every chemical manufactured or dealt in by us and if time were available, would give very instructive reading. Time, however, can be better served. The history of the important chemicals has been written in your market reports, and we can more profitably take a glance at what the future has in store for us.

A first general glance would seem to leave chemicals, especially those favored or burdened by Government action, in a rather uncertain position; the outlook appears clouded and to say the least, uncertain. Entering, however, deeper into general business conditions with regard especially to the part played by governmental regulations, we must come to the conclusion that we can, in fact, look forward to a general reawakening of many lines (mis-named non-essentials) which will open up avenues of consumption that have been reduced or closed to us for a year and more.

Government cancellation of contracts and orders has an immediate influence, of course, but our experience of the past years gives us more or less clear conception of an awakening or general revival and, we believe, other manufacturers and dealers of chemicals share in this prospect of the future.

It is true, we will see a lower range of prices in most items, we may in some instances, see price advances, but provided we all practice reasonable self-control, we can reasonably expect to see a prosperous year with a gradual readjustment to normal conditions. Not immediately, for at this time we have the holiday spirit to contend with, also the year's liquidation, but we look forward to a conservative revival in the chemical line after January.

## NEW YORK OIL COMPANIES MERGED

The Alden S. Swan Co., New York and the Cook Oil Co., New York, have incorporated under the name of Cook & Swan, Inc. George Smith, formerly president of the Cook Oil Co. is president. Dennis Bergen, former president of the Alden Swan Co., has been made vice-president and Alpin Dunn, former vice-president of the Cook Oil Co., is treasurer. Alden S. Swan, now deceased, was formerly president of the Swan & Finch Co., before organizing the Alden S. Swan Co. When he died Dennis Bergen was elected president and held that position up to the week of Jan. 5, when the Alden S. Swan Co. was incorporated with the Cook Oil Co.

## WILLIAM P. REDINGTON DEAD

William P. Redington, vice-president of Coffin, Redington & Co., Inc., of New York and San Francisco, wholesale druggists, died on January 4, at his home in San Francisco. He was 74 years old. Mr. Redington was born in Waterville, Me. He had been connected with the business for 56 years. He was frequently a delegate to the conventions of the National Wholesae Druggists' Association. He was a member of the Pacific Union Club and the Merchants Association of San Francisco.

# Government Call for Pharmaceuticals

## *How Manufacturers Met the Demand for Carbolic Acid and the Salicylates*

By JOHN M. PARKER, of Merck & Co.

THE outstanding feature of the market during the year 1918 has been the enormous requirements of the Government for drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals for the Medical Departments of the army and navy.

Manufacturers have been called upon to speed up production to the limit of their facilities and, hampered by the scarcity of adequate help, have been hard pressed to make production keep pace with the demand. The pressure of Government needs materially delayed the filling of trade orders, but the situation has been well understood by the trade and as a rule complaints have been patriotically withheld.

During February and the early Spring months production in our plant was greatly reduced owing to our inability to procure adequate supplies of coal. In fact, we were obliged to discontinue operating several units for practically the entire month of February.

We have also experienced great difficulty in securing adequate supplies of bottles, tins, boxes, excelsior, shooks, etc., and, during the mid-summer months, in securing skilled labor, as the abnormally high wages offered by the ammunition plants caused a continual shifting of employees.

During the prevalence of the influenza epidemic in October, we were again seriously hampered in our manufacturing operations, and in our warehouse by the absence of employees through sickness. This seriously delayed the filling of Government orders as well as those of the trade.

Considerable progress has been made in the last three years in the manufacture of coal-tar intermediates and pharmaceutical products and we are now producing at our plant at Rahway, New Jersey, a fairly complete line of coal-tar medicinal preparations manufactured from domestic raw material. Never again will the American market be starved for these products because of its dependence on foreign countries. The American chemical industry is rapidly growing up to full strength and is a unit of our national power that has come to stay; born to meet a crisis, it will endure to contribute to the Nation's strength.

In view of the cessation of hostilities, the Government is curtailing delivery on contracts as far as possible without material inconvenience to contractors, although in some cases it may be that complete or at least partial cancellation of contracts will be necessary. It is not expected, however, that this will throw any important quantity of medicinal chemicals on the market as it is quite possible that the restrictions which have prevailed for some time on export orders will now be removed.

We give below some details on a few of the more important medicinal chemicals.

**Acetanilid**—At times during the past year the demand was far in excess of available supplies due to export orders and Government control of acid acetic. The Government has now relinquished control of the acid, and prices are 15c per pound lower than a year ago. In spite of the shortage of raw material our production of acetanilid has sufficed to meet all orders.

**Acetphenetidin**—The demand throughout the year has been excellent, sufficient to keep our plant going at full capacity. The U. S. Government has required large quantities and the influenza epidemic also stimulated the sale.

**Acid Carbolic**—When the war broke out in Europe the American market was dependent entirely on foreign (British and German) sources for carbolic acid. Shipments from Germany were, of course, immediately shut off and its export from Great Britain, also was quickly prohibited. As one of the largest handlers of carbolic acid, we recognized our responsibility to the trade here and immediately devoted ourselves to the task of producing acid carbolic in quantities adequate to supply at least the pharmaceutical requirements of the country. It was necessary to start at the beginning, to get the holder and drip oils from the gas factories, to refine these to produce the intermediates, benzol, toluol, etc. Notwithstanding the difficulties in the way, our efforts were successful, and in a very few months after the closing of the foreign sources of supply, to be exact, in January, 1915, we placed on the market U. S. P. carbolic acid manufactured at our works at Rahway, New Jersey.

**Bismuth**—In February, 1918, bismuth metal advanced 50c a pound and the various bismuth salts were advanced in proportion. The demand for subnitrate has been excellent, large quantities having been purchased by the Government for the army and navy.

**Chloral Hydrate**—The Government has required for medical uses large quantities of chloral hydrate, and our plant, which easily took care of the country's full requirements before the war, was several times unable to keep pace with the demand. The Government demands have, however, now been taken care of and more liberal supplies are available.

**Cocaine Hydrochloride**—While we have facilities for manufacturing large quantities of cocaine hydrochloride and have kept our plant going at full capacity for the last year, we have had difficulty in keeping pace with the demand. The Government requirements were so heavy that during the last few months, we have practically been unable to accept any other business. We have now completed our contracts with the Government and have again liberal supplies to offer.

**Hydroquinone**—The demand has at all times been far in excess of available supplies. Prices have advanced only slightly, sufficient merely to cover the higher cost of raw material, coal, labor, etc. We are large manufacturers of Hydroquinone and we will make every effort to meet the expected foreign competition.

**Iodine Preparations**—There has been no change in the price of iodine preparations during the last year. The demand has been excellent, principally due to the large quantities required by the Government for the army and navy. We look for no important change in price in the near future.

**Salicylates**—Our plant for the manufacture of the four principal medicinal salicylates, namely, acid salicylic, methyl salicylate (oil of wintergreen), sodium

salicylate and phenyl salicylate (salol), has been kept going to its maximum capacity during the entire year, but our output has not been anywhere near equal to meeting the demand. The U. S. Government has taken large quantities for the use of the army and navy, and there has also been a very large demand from the allied countries. We do not look for any important change in the prices of salicylates unless a very sharp reduction should be forced in carbolic acid.

Speaking of the market in general, it seems to be the consensus of opinion that while some declines in price were to be expected as a result of the cessation of hostilities, there is bound to be a reaction. The market in general is strong and, outside of a few lines, production of which has been over-stimulated by war requirements, reserve stocks are low. Manufacturers have been living from hand to mouth and some time must naturally elapse before full readjustment can be effected.

## GUMS AND WAXES IN 1918

The stock of gum arabic, seconds, has been depleted since last January. Firsts held steady at 50c a pound. Whole asafetida reached $2.95 a pound from $1.50 as a result of steady advances. Guaiac went up to $1.70 from 38c, myrrh from 49c to 75c, sandarac from 49c to 71c and Mexican chicle from 80c to $1.10. Aleppo tragacanth, firsts, sold as high as $4.05 in December while $2.30 a pound was current at the beginning of the year. Seconds advanced from $1.94 to $2.50. Olibanum and benzoin held unchanged.

The waxes have gone up. Carnauba, flora, went to 89c from 62c. White beeswax sold off 12c, closing at 47c a pound while the yellow crude advanced from 38c to 47c. Bayberry wax went from 27c to 37c. Ceresin is slightly higher at 16c. Refined domestic paraffin closed at 12½c, an increase for the year of 2c a pound.

Nineteen eighteen closed with stocks of crude drugs in this market at low ebb. Short supplies have characterized the past year, instances where botanicals were available in quantity being the exception rather than the rule. Unless supplies to satisfy the heavy demand are forthcoming in the near future, which does not seem likely until next season, it is difficult to foresee the limit on prices for these products.

## A. C. ROBERTSON RECOVERING

A. C. Robertson, New York manager of the Monsanto Chemical Works of St. Louis, Mo., is recovering from an attack of influenza. Members of his household were stricken with the disease on Christmas Day. In its course his wife and his mother-in-law succumbed within a few days of being stricken. Mr. Robertson and his two children have been very ill but are now reported to be on the road to recovery.

Mrs. S. M. Henriques, the mother of Mrs. Robertson, visited the home of her daughter at Coscob, Conn., on Christmas Day. She became so ill shortly after her arrival that it was thought best to remove her to a hospital. Mrs. Robertson was next stricken and within a week both mother and daughter were dead. Great anxiety has been felt for Mr. Robertson by his many friends in the trade. It is said he is recovering and will soon return to his office.

Meyer Brothers' Drug Co., held a convention of its agents and employees in St. Louis, last week. The dining room of the Planters Hotel was converted into a drug store with twenty departments. Papers were read and the employees presented Carl F. G. Meyer with an automobile.

## U. S. MUST ENLARGE DYE OUTPUT

### Dr. Wm. H. Nichols Discusses Future of the Industry In Competition with Germany—Possibilities of Production In Works on the Rhine

In his address to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Atlantic City, Dr. Wm. H. Nichols, president of the American Chemical Society, referred to the manufacture of coal-tar dyes and medicinal preparations, saying:

"For 383 presumably chemically different dyes imported in 1913-14 and for which values and poundages are known totalling 18,000 tons, the annual importation is 47 tons; of these 383 dyes only 67 are equal to or above this average tonnage, and 316 dyes are below it; the largest individual shipment amounts to 4,253 tons and the smallest 1-17 of a ton; 30 dyes are less than ½ ton; the total value of these 18,000 tons was $6,496,882, or an individual value of $26,479; the individual annual values range from $1,090,773 to $43. Some dyes (value not given) were imported in amounts even as small as 9 lbs. for the year.

"In considering the future of our domestic dye industry it must not be lost sight of that with proper combination of physical plant and proper elimination of duplicated effort the German dye industry could reduce the total number of persons engaged; maintain, if not even increase, the output tonnage, and increase the annual tonnage output for labor per capita. It seems not unreasonable to expect that this might ultimately be one and one-half times the pre-war figure or say approximately eight tons per person engaged per annum.

"In any event, the foregoing annual production of one ton of dye per person engaged in our domestic industry for 1917 must be considerably improved if our industry is to be permanently on a sound competitive footing. This apparently poor showing of efficiency must not be construed unfavorably to American effort; it is an unavoidable and wholly to be expected result of the conditions under which our chemists have been compelled to work by circumstances wholly out of their control or the control of the public."

Continuing, Dr. Nichols said:

"If public measures are taken for the purpose of establishing this key-industry at home, it is perfectly clear that those who enter into or remain in it are in duty bound to make the country not merely seemingly but actually and intrinsically independent of all foreign competitors by producing not only the staples and the specialties in quality, quantity, and cost equal to anything offered from abroad, but also to lead or at least to keep abreast of the highest foreign developments by assiduous, intelligent and resourceful research, both scientific and technical, of the whole field and all its ramifications.

"Just how this shall all be brought about, no man can with any confidence say today, but surely our dyemakers, our users of dyes, and our importers of dyes and materials into which dyes enter, can find by patriotic and clear-headed conference and co-operation ways and means that will commend themselves to our legislative and other government officials as being best designed to accomplish the will and desire of the American public which has been repeatedly and determinedly expressed and in a way that cannot be ignored."

Henry Heil, president of the Henry Heil Chemical Company, St. Louis, died in that city on January 6. He was 65 years old and went to St. Louis from Germany in 1873.

# Progress in the Dyestuff Industry

## *Manufacturers Encouraged by Recommendations in Report of U. S. Tariff Commission*

A DISTINCT advance in the movement to protect the dyestuff industry is seen in the report of the U. S. Tariff Commission to Congress, recommending several amendments to the tariff act of September 8, 1916, and pointing out the many evasions of the practised by German dyestuff manufacturers and importers. The report says:

"After a careful study of the phraseology and probable working of the present law, as well as of the development of the industries of the United States, the commission concludes that there are several ways in which the presumable intent of Congress can be evaded.

"(1) One possibility of evasion arises from the fact that the act of 1916 does not repeal specifically rates of duty in the old law which are in conflict with the intent of the new. It is true that the act of 1916 contains a provision that "so much of said act of 1913 or any existing law or parts of law as may be inconsistent with this title are hereby repealed." But the enumeration of certain specific commodities in the act of 1916 and the failure to enumerate others specifically, opens the possibility of a construction of the act of 1916 probably not contemplated by Congress. The case of salol furnishes an example. Paragraph 18 of the act of 1913 imposes a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on salol, which is mentioned by name in this paragraph. The act of 1916 imposes a duty of 30 per cent on "medicinals* * *when obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in Groups I and II." The article salol is such a medicinal and presumably was expected to be included in the class of medicinals described in these general terms. In actual practice, however, the customs authorities have continued to classify salol under paragraph 18 of the act of 1913, this being deemed the more specific provision.

### Medicinals From Coal-Tar

Other similar cases could be cited. Special attention should perhaps be called to saccharin and sodium benzoate, which (like salol) are medicinals derived from coal-tar and are described in general terms in the act of 1916, but are also specifically mentioned in the act of 1913, and are there subjected to specific duties—65 cents per pound in the case of saccharin (par. 179) and 5 cents per pound in the case of sodium benzoate (par. 67). They differ from salol in that they are used not only as medicinals, but for other purposes also.

Saccharin is used chiefly as a flavor for chewing tobacco, and is therefore within the general terms of the provision in the act of 1916 for "flavors * * * obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in Groups I and II."

Sodium benzoate, though used as a medicinal, is chiefly a preservative for food. It is made from benzoic acid, which is mentioned by name in the act of 1916 and there made dutiable at a much higher rate (15 per cent plus 2½ cents per pound) than the duty of 5 cents per pound (under the act of 1913) on sodium benzoate. This creates an anomalous relationship between the raw material (benzoic acid) and the finished product made therefrom (sodium benboate).

Both saccharin and sodium benzoate are from a manufacturing and commercial point of view closely allied to the articles covered by Group III of the act of 1916. We therefore suggest that they should be specifically mentioned in Group III and that the specific provisions for them in the act of 1913 be repealed.

The effect would be to raise the rate of duty in the case of sodium benzoate and probably to lower it in the case of saccharin. The present price of saccharin (about $9 per pound) is many times the normal, owing to the fact that it is made from toluol, which is very important for the manufacture of explosives and not available in amounts approaching the need. At the prices which prevailed before the war (70 cents to $1.50 per pound) and which are likely to prevail again, the proposed change represents a reduction in the duty. The ad valorem equivalent of the specific duty of 65 cents per pound on saccharin varied before the war from 96 per cent in 1911 to 47.7 per cent in 1913.

### Other Products Not Protected

Numerous other similar cases have been found of articles which Congress presumably intended to cover by the act of 1916, but which, in actual practice, are still being classified under the act of 1913, including the following articles in addition to those already discussed.

(a) Phenolphthalein, acetanilid, acetphenetidin, antipyrine, acetylsalicylic acid, and aspirin, which are now being classified under paragraph 18.

(b) Coumarin, which is now classified under paragraph 5.

(c) Explosives derived from coal tar, such as trinitrotoluol, now classified under paragraph 501.

"(2) Another possibility of evasion arises from the circumstance that certain commodities classed as intermediates, which in the act of 1916 are in Group II and are subject to a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem and 2½ cents a pound, are transformable into finished products at very slight expense and by very simple processes. There are, for example, certain intermediates called leuco acids and leuco bases (i. e., colorless compounds), which are not strictly dyes, yet have been carried in the process of manufacture to a point where only an insignificant and inexpensive operation is needed to convert them into dyes. Under the act of 1916 they will inevitably be imported in the leuco state—not quite finished as dyes, but very nearly finished; they will then be converted into dyes within this country, cheaply and easily. They will be imported at the intermediate duty of 15 per cent plus 2½ cents, and yet will compete directly with completed dyes of domestic manufacture. A striking instance is that of indoxyl, an intermediate which is in the last stage in the succession of processes by which synthetic indigo is obtained. Indoxyl is a colorless substance, not a dye, but by the mere process of dissolving it in water and blowing air (oxygen) through it, the last chemical step in the production of synthetic indigo is completed, and the commercial indigo is

produced. Indoxyl is dutiable under the present act as an intermediate; indigo is dutiable as a dye. It is more than probable that under the terms of the present act importation will take the form of indoxyl; and this will be virtually the importation of indigo, competing with indigo of domestic manufacture.

"Another potential evasion is through the importation of dyes as 'ink powders' under paragraph 37.

"(3) A third possibility of evasion, or if not evasion, of unexpected complication, arises from the circumstance that dyes ordinarily dealt with in commerce are in most cases not dyes in a chemically pure form, but are weakened or reduced in strength by mixing with water, salts or other diluent.

### Exemptions From Specific Duty

In still another direction the commission suggests that there be further consideration, namely, as regards that clause in the act of 1916 which exempts certain finished dyestuffs, medicinals, and flavors from the specific duty of 5 cents a pound. Most articles in Group III are subject to a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem plus 5 cents a pound specific. Certain enumerated articles, however, are exempted from the specific (5 cents) duty. These are "natural and synthetic alizarin and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene, and carbazol, natural and synthetic indigo, and all indigoids, whether or not obtained from indigo, and medicinals and flavors." The class of dyes thus exempted from the specific duty are important and much used.

Natural alizarin obtained from the madder plant had been used for centuries. It was the first of the natural dyes to be made from coal-tar (1868). The artificial alizarin obtained from anthracene (itself extracted from coal-tar) has almost driven the natural alizarin out of use, and numerous important derivatives have been made. The dyes are used on both wool and cotton and are very fast and of good quality.

The fastest and best cotton dyes known ("indanthrene" and related dyes) are "obtained from anthracene and carbazol" and therefore exempted from the specific duty. This class of dyes can be made in nearly all shades and they are especially suited to the manufacture of ginghams. Indigo is the most important of all the excepted dyes. How many dyes will be further exempted under the term "indigoids" is uncertain. The term indigoid has no common and generally accepted scientific or commercial meaning. It can only mean a dye similar to indigo; but the degree of similarity and the question whether the similarity involved is in chemical structure, in method of manufacture, or in method of dyeing must be settled by future court decisions.

### U. S. Production of Indigo

The American dye industry is especially backward in the development of the very classes of dyes which are exempted from the 5 cents per pound specific duty. The production of indigo in the United States during 1917 was only 274,771 pounds, or 3.5 per cent of the imports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914. A much larger production of indigo during 1918 is assured. In addition to indigo three other dyes belonging to the classes exempted from the specific duties were made in the United States during 1917, but the amounts produced were so small that the production must be regarded as experimental rather than commercial. Many so-called "alizarin" or "anthracene" dyes were made, but these names are deceptive, since with the exceptions just noted they were not "obtained from alizarin or anthracene."

## TOLUOL FOR SHELLS MADE IN NEW YORK

### Gas Companies Contributed 2,000,000 Gallons In Nine Months—Process of Washing Gas and Distilling Product for Nitrating Into T.N.T.

The toluol used in the manufacture of 70 per cent. of the T.N.T. used in Government shell-making factories was the by-product of the illuminating gas consumed in New York City, it was announced by the Consolidated Gas Company. This company also carbonized virtually all the material used in 5,000,000 gas masks made for the American forces abroad. These facts were kept secret during the war and permission to reveal them was obtained only recently. The statement of the Consolidated Gas Company said:

"From the seven plants of the Consolidated and its allied companies 1,600,000 gallons of toluol were obtained in nine months, while from the five of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company came 390,000 gallons. Considering this output as 2,000,000 gallons, in round numbers, this meant at a critical stage of the European conflict 28,000,000 pounds of that king of explosives, T.N.T. As from every gallon of toluol enough T.N.T. can be obtained to load from seven to ten 3-inch or 75-millimeter shells, this supply would fill from 14,000,000 to 20,000,000 shells suitable for the light artillery which rained death upon the forces of Germany.

"The construction of these plants was under the personal supervision of Major Joseph S. String of the Ordnance Department. Then operation was directed by Lieutenant Charles A. Lunn, a well-known chemical engineer, who had enlisted in the national service. He had supervision of the twenty-eight toluol plants stationed at the works of gas companies throughout the country. A special staff of experts and a force of skilled workers were recruited in this city by the Consolidated Gas Company.

"Each plant had its own control laboratory where the product was daily tested, and the Government experts examining the reports at stated intervals, went from plant to plant correcting any defects which caused production to lag. How high the efficiency was kept was evident from the praise from the War Department and from the supervising Government officials. So well was the standard maintained in this city that the tests made by the central laboratory of the Consolidated Gas Company at Astoria, L. I., in charge of the chief chemist of the company, Dr. E. G. Love, were accepted as the criterion on which payment was made for the product from gas plants outside of New York.

"Gas is washed or scrubbed by being forced into a steel tower seventy feet in height and seventeen feet in diameter. These towers are filled with wooden gratings called grids. A partly refined petroleum, known as the wash oil is sprayed in at the top of the tower, and in trickling down drop by drop over the grids it comes in close contact with the ascending gas and absorbs the so-called light oil of the vapor, which adds 3 per cent. to the volume of the wash oil. The resulting fluid is then distilled, and as all the oily constituents have different boiling points, the skilled chemical engineer can see that they are separated.

"The light oil is by this fractional distillation divided into toluol, benzol, and solvent naphtha. The toluol was shipped to refineries, then sent to nitrating plants, where the action of nitric acid and other chemical converted it into the trinitrotoluol, that light yellow powder best known as T.N.T., which is loaded into the shells. Then benzol and as much of the naphtha as could be reabsorbed were then restored to the gas.

"The gas companies did not receive a cent of profit from the toluol, as all contracts were based on exact net cost."

## RAPID GROWTH OF DYE INDUSTRY

By E. S. ALTON, of Edgertyn Aniline Corporation

In response to your request of recent date, for an expression relative to the past year's business in the various products in which we are interested, will say that regardless of the handicaps due to the exigencies of war, the volume of trade, both domestic and overseas, has increased to a very considerable extent. This not only applies to the general line of chemicals, many of which were early placed and retained on the conservation list, but as well, to dyes, in which we are primarily interested.

The war has brought about numerous changes in the industrial affairs of this country and manufacturers have been awake to the necessity of developing this important material to a point near perfection. The overseas trade, long accustomed to buying in other markets, has been quick to recognize the superiority of American colors and the enormous business resulting, indicates without a doubt, that with peace now a reality, our country is destined to become the market place of the world in high quality colors, providing the necessary transportation is provided to carry on the increased trade.

Intermediates, including particularly the raw products essential to the manufacture of dyes, have reached a dominant stage, which, on account of the unlimited natural resources of our country, will remain a prominent factor not only in the reconstruction of the devastated sections, but in supplying the natural development of industries with their ever-increasing demands.

The production of heavy and industrial chemicals has been enforced by the requirements of large quantities of munitions and intensified principally by the unexpected change in the source of supply, the custom of this country being similar to that of others, in looking to foreign markets for raw products which could as well be developed at home. This production has not only taken care of our own needs, but has brought about a favorable condition towards establishing America as the world's supply center, on these materials.

There is no question that the chemical and dye industries of our country will be brought to a standard, limited only by scientific development.

## MISS CUTLER DIES IN PARIS

Miss Ruth Cutler, daughter of E. H. Cutler, first vice-president of Noyes Bros. & Cutler of St. Paul, died in Paris of pneumonia December 23. She was 28 years old.

Miss Cutler, whose residence was at No. 360 Summit Avenue, had given almost her entire life to charitable work in St. Paul, where for some years she was assistant general secretary of the United Charities. Since war with Germany was declared, her supreme desire was to serve in France, and in November she joined the Vassar College Unit of the American Red Cross and went overseas. As a student at the University, she studied scientific philanthropy and social problems. Later she graduated from Vassar College.

She is survived by a brother, W. W. Cutler, and four sisters, besides her father. The funeral was in Paris, the day after Christmas.

A plan to establish a medicinal plant garden in the forest preserves has been laid before the preserve commissioners of Cook County, Illinois, by Prof. Edward N. Gathercoal, instructor of pharmacognosy of the University of Illinois. Such a garden, the professor says, would tend to relieve the shortage of drugs.

## CURRENS HEADS DRUG TRADE SECTION

### Annual Election and Reports of Committees Brings out Full Attendance—Howell Foster Urges Co-operation in Drug Trade—Memorial to Thomas F. Main

The annual meeting of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation was held at the Drug and Chemical Club, on Thursday, January 9, and the following officers were elected for the coming year:

Chairman—Turner F. Currens, of the Norwich Pharmacal Company.

Vice Chairman—Franklin Black, of Charles Pfizer & Co.

Treasurer—William A. Hamann, of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company.

Secretary—William F. McConnell.

Executive Committee—John F. Barry, of D. D. Williamson & Co.; Charles C. Bruen, of C. S. Littell & Co.; Franklin B. Yates, of the Yates Drug and Chemical Co.; Edward Plaut, of Lehn & Fink; Joseph Matthias, of J. B. Horner & Co., Inc.

Howell Foster, of Schieffelin & Co., the retiring chairman, was chosen the represent the Drug Trade Section as a director of the Board of Trade and Transportation.

An informal luncheon was served at the club before the meeting and was attended by a large number of members who found the noon hour and the central location of the club convenient. There are now more than eighty leading drug firms in active membership. Important work has been accomplished, recently, with the aid of Board of Trade officials, in defeating the plan to inaugurate store-door delivery, which it was found would add enormous expense to the cost of doing business, and in pointing out to the Railroad Administration the injustice of the rates to the west via canal to Buffalo, which were the same as all-rail rates. The Government had commandeered all boats the early months of the war and goods could not be shipped by the water route for lack of tonnage.

Chairman Howell Foster's annual report dealt with trade conditions. He said in part:

"Almost before the sound of the bugle and cannon had died away, our competitors abroad are beginning aggressive campaigns for capturing the after-war business and their work is characterized by co-operative effort and unity of purpose. As individual concerns, it is a mistake to pride ourselves on our independence. Between us, there ought to be the closest relation of interdependence. Teamwork is essential to success. An example of this truth is found in the achievements of the Allied armies, after our American forces had reached the battle area and unity of command had been established under General Foch.

"Never was there a time when organization and mutual activities were more essential, particularly in the drug, chemical and allied trades. Fortunately a spirit of co-operation has characterized our association in the drug trade section."

H. C. Lovis, of the Committee on Legislation, reported on the many bills that had been passed in which the trade was interested, and analyzed the measures. He also gave a list of the bills which were opposed on the ground that they were unfair to the trade.

In the report of the executive committee, read by Frank E. Watermeyer, the efforts of the committee to secure rulings in connection with the operation of the Excise Law are discussed. The report reads:

"Notwithstanding the success of the Committee on Legislation in procuring legislative amendment to the State Excise Law, by which the ruling of the Excise

Department that liquor and alcohol for any purpose could not be shipped into territory which had voted dry under the local option law, the Commissioner of Excise has ruled that the amendment goes only so far as to permit the use of alcohol as a medical solvent and does not permit the use of wines for such purposes, upon the theory that wine is an alcoholic beverage.

"Immediately upon the promulgation of this new ruling your committee took up the matter with the Excise Commissioner, but could not obtain a modification of his decision. Subsequently we submitted it to the Attorney General of the State, but were advised of his inability to help because of the fact that the Excise Department has its own legal bureau and follows its opinions. We have from time to time unsuccessfully attempted to get relief from the Department in order that the manufacturing pharmacists who use wine in compounding certain preparations might not be subject to prosecution under the ruling by the Excise Department, but in this we have been unsuccessful.

"Therefore, we recommend that the incoming Committee on Legislation promote the passage of another proper amendment to the Excise Law which will accomplish the purpose desired."

C. C. Speiden, chairman of the Committee of Imports of Drugs and Chemicals, made the following report:

"The Armistice was followed so closely by the end of the calendar year that it has so far produced little or no actual change in the imports of drugs and chemicals, although prospectively it has the gradually growing effect of the loosening up of restrictions on both import and export permits, which, when the shipping problems are a little more clarified, will tend more decisively toward a restoration more nearly to normal trading conditions. It goes without saying that these hitherto normal conditions will be largely changed, in some lines radically changed so that many items, not only in manufactured industrial chemicals, but also in some of the crude and manufactured drugs are likely to be of more interest as export products than as import products in the future.

"Among the many to which this general remark applies, I may mention particularly several of the coal-tar medicinal preparations and many of the dyes and intermediates, and also many other industrial chemicals such as soda salts and chlorine products, the raw materials for which are found in this country. This condition will not in my opinion, apply to potash salts, the raw materials of which while existing in this country in one shape or another. have not yet been shown to be extractable from their sources on any cost basis that will permit them to play much of a role in supplying the agricultural and industrial demands after the restoration of reasonable peace trading conditions.

Some of the figures applying to the crude drugs such as aconite and insect flower and various others which hitherto were brought almost exclusively from Austria are now supplied largely from Japan, Italy, etc., while such items as belladonna, henbane, and digitalis, are grown in this country, in France, Italy, and England.

As a memorial to Thomas F. Main, of The Tarrant Co., an active member of the Drug Trade Section, who died in April, 1917, it was voted to co-operate with the New York College of Pharmacy, of which Mr. Main was secretary for many years. A committee was appointed to receive subscriptions from members of the Drug Trade Section and the interest on the amount collected will be devoted to the establishment of prizes for students in the College of Pharmacy. It will be called the Thomas F. Main Memorial Fund.

## ESSENTIAL OILS AT TOP PRICES

### Difficulties of Transportation, Scarcity of Labor and High Cost of Containers Responsible for Conditions —Less Demand from Confectioners

**By F. E. WATERMEYER, of Fritzsche Brothers**

The demand for essential oils and related chemical preparations, generally speaking and notwithstanding war conditions, proved to be quite brisk, although on account of the sugar restrictions there was a decided falling off in the consumption of certain oils employed by the manufacturers of confectionery and soft drinks. Remarkable to state, however, the prices did not decline and our commodities are at this writing, as a rule, being marketed in many instances at top figures. This fact can easily be accounted for by the high cost of production, the prices paid for and scarcity of labor, also for containers, transportation charges, all of which have had a direct bearing on the present values.

Products in our line being imported from all parts of the world, great difficulties were experienced in transportation facilities, especially from the Orient and other distant producing points, frequently causing temporary depletion of stocks of a few items and consequently higher prices. The volume of business during the last twelve months was normal and even somewhat in excess of the previous year.

Stocks of manufactured goods in which essential oils are used are apparently low and must be replenished. We believe that these conditions will bring about a brisk demand and active trading is bound to result.

A brisk export demand may also be expected and raw materials of every description will doubtless be required in large quantities.

## ELI SHORTER RANKIN DEAD

Eli Shorter Rankin, one of Atlanta's most prominent citizens, died December 19 at his home in Ansley Park, the cause of his death being pneumonia.

He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Margaret Thomas, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Crankshaw Thomas, and by two children.

Mr. Rankin was the vice chairman and manager of the S. S. S. Drug Company, which was founded by his father, the late Jesse Rankin, of Atlanta, and his grandfather, the late Henry J. Lamar, of Macon.

He was a graduate of the Tome school in Perryville, Del., and soon after leaving school entered into business in Atlanta. He had large real estate interests and was one of the heirs to the Lamar estate, which is one of the most extensive in Georgia.

## DR. HUGO FASOLT DEAD

Dr. Hugo Fasolt, for fifteen years chief chemist of the Botany Worsted Mills of Passaic, N. J., died last week in Boston. He was stricken with paralysis and failed rapidly.

Dr. Fasolt was born in Lauscha, Germany, December 9, 1855, and was graduated with high honors from Stuttgart University. He served an enlistment in the German army, for a time as a member of the bodyguard of the late Count Zeppelin, airship inventor. He came to the United States in 1890 and became associated with the Botany mills two years later, serving actively until October 1, 1917, when he was retired as consulting chemist and went to live in Boston.

Ferdinand E. Toennies, president of Heine & Co., essential oil dealers, died in Brooklyn, last week. He was 49 years old.

## BUSINESS EXPANDS UNDER WAR DEMAND

**By MONTAGU M. STERLING of E. Fougera & Co.**

In replying to your request for a resume of business operations for the past year and our appraisal of the future, we seize this opportunity to pay tribute to the wonderful industry of the French and English manufacturers in keeping us supplied under the distressing conditions of the war period with a considerably greater amount of merchandise than we ever imported in peace times. The volume of business has been unprecedented with us during the last twelve months but we feel, the future being of such importance, that we dislike to spend any time thinking of the past except to draw from it such conclusions and lessons as may be beneficial.

The statisticians and forecasters are practically a unit in presenting to the business man a formidable array of difficulties with which the reconstruction and readjustment period is pregnant. We are all indebted to these good friends for constantly keeping before us the difficulties which will have to be surmounted, as forewarned is forearmed. However, we do not share their fears of Bolshevism and radicalism and certain other fears, for we have great confidence in the sagacity of the business interests and the new Congress and the intelligence of the American people in general. Undoubtedly many intricate problems will arise but we do not believe they will be found to be insurmountable.

Now is the time for us all to stand by our guns, face every situation squarely and deal with it in the same spirit, keeping the same ideal in mind, that permeated and controlled the allied conduct of this war against selfishness. Now that unselfishness has been pre-eminently triumphant on the broadest scale in all history, are the business men and employees, capital and labor, in their relatively small affairs going to forget the broad principles for which so many risked and sacrificed their all? If the war has done nothing else it has driven home "Live and let live."

The thought that seems to present itself to us at this time is that as Bolshevism, labor troubles and many of the things regarded with apprehension, emanate from ignorance and misunderstanding, the antidote for the situation would seem to be intelligence, education, frank discussion between the interested parties and unselfishness on both sides.

---

Recent buying in American Linseed, according to those in touch with the market in the shares, has been traceable to houses that usually act for the control of the company. But the public demand for the issue has steadily grown since the last annual meeting, at which it became known that the earnings of the company's subsidiaries not reported in its official statement were large. Attention was called to the fact that the American Linseed shareholders even yet do not know exactly what their company has earned or what the earnings might be with the return of normal conditions.

---

Salesmen, managers and assistant managers to the number of eighty-five were guests at the annual holiday dinner of the wholesale drug firm of Noyes Bros. & Cutler at the St. Paul Athletic Club, December 27. W. G. Noyes was toastmaster. The program included musical numbers and community singing.

---

Eighteen tins of opium, valued at about $1,000, were found in a piano in the assembly room of the steamer China when that vessel arrived at San Francisco recently from the Orient.

## SYNTHETIC AROMATIC CHEMICALS LOWER

### Tendency to Recede Was Evident Soon After Armistice was Signed—Many Oils Likely to be Held at High Prices Established During the War

**By R. G. CALLMEYER, of Antoine Chiris Co.**

It is easier to indulge in retrospections than to attempt to forecast the future. In other words, we can recite with accuracy what has occurred during the last twelve months but who has the prophetic vision privileging him to see into the future with a degree of knowledge justifying the business world in accepting his opinions as a basis upon which to regulate its policy? We, assuredly, do not pretend to such perfection.

On the other hand, it does not require the possession of unusual mental gifts to agree with the opinion of men in a position to know that the United States, blessed with an abundance of money and natural resources, is facing a period of unparalleled prosperity.

As regards the essential oils and synthetic aromatic chemicals industry which is, of course, of primary interest to us, we should not underestimate the restrictions which have been associated with our field of endeavor during the last four years. The restrictions have been legislative as well as industrial. The removal of the former obstacle did not, unfortunately, carry with it a solution of the latter problem.

An authority gave expression not long ago to the sentiment that we cannot expect that "labor, having given its blood, will not demand a reward." He intended to convey the conviction, no doubt, that labor conditions are not likely to reassume their pre-war status. And who among us does not sympathize with our friend's view-point?

Actual reconstruction will begin only when peace has been declared finally. During the interim business men must derive whatever satisfaction they can from post-war events as they occur and endeavor to anticipate what their future policy should be. In this way only can they hope to prepare themselves to meet post-war competition the force of which, it is agreed, will astonish those pacificists in business who refused to change their pre-war methods and who ridiculed the idea of accepting a new guiding star—in other words, a new business standard.

Thousands of our young men who have been through the bitterness of war are going to insist on the enactment of legislation having for its object cleaner political and business standards. An identical insistence in the same direction will have its counterpart in European business and politics. This tremendous moral influence is self-evident as regards its existence but the effects of its application are not easy of discernment.

In order not to depart altogether from the purpose of this paper we venture the assertion that consumers of essential oils must expect high prices to prevail, in many instances, during the coming era of reconstruction. Especially does this apply to the lavender and neroli oils, and the natural flower products, such as jasmine, tuberose, orange and rose. The attar of rose, on the other hand, is likely to decline considerably from the almost prohibitive price asked for it during the war.

Turning to the synthetic aromatic chemicals consumers have reason to look forward to lower quotations. As a matter of fact, the ebb tide started several weeks subsequent to the signing of the armistice and there is no evidence indicating a tendency to recede. Coumarin, for example, declined from $28 to $15 per pound, benzyl acetate from $8 to $4.50 per pound, benzaldehyde from $6 to $3 per pound.

While we do not anticipate that the present declining tendency will reach pre-war levels, lower prices can reasonably be looked for. After all, competition will be the deciding factor.

## INCREASING USE OF CHEMICAL WARE

### Many New Products Made in This Country Require Acid Resistant Tanks—Enameled Steel and Iron Equipment Widely Used

**By W. D. PHETEPLACE, Vice-Pres., The Pfaudler Co.**

Since the opening of the war in 1914 the purchase of equipment in our line has seemed to indicate a growth in the chemical industry generally and apparently from the purchases that are being made at the present time the prospects of future growth must look bright to the manufacturers in the chemical industry. We feel from our experience that there has been a great number of manufacturers who have gone into the manufacture of new products and we believe that the production of staples produced in this country has been increased over and above what it was before the war. We believe that there has been considerable new apparatus produced to fit new conditions. In fact we know of several cases where experiments in chemical laboratories were made possible on a manufacturing scale solely by our apparatus. In that way we happen to have come in contact with this condition.

But as a rule it must be borne in mind that prior to 1914 we were not familiar with the chemical field from the point of view of the chemical manufacturer. We always had our own chemical research laboratory but the point I wish to make is that we were not in a position that would enable us to speak authoritatively now of progress and achievement in a field with which we were not familiar prior to that time. A great many users of our equipment do not take us into their confidence and tell us in detail what the equipment is to be used for and how.

The Pfaudler Co., of Rochester, N. Y., organized over thirty years ago, was the first to enamel heavy plate steel tanks, which, originally designed to replace wood cooperage in the breweries, developed into containers and equipment for all beverages and food products where an absolutely sterile receptacle was of advantage.

The first tanks were specially designed and patented by two Rochester men, James Sargent and Charles C. Puffer, and sold at first only in connection with the vacuum system of brewing beer which system was purchased from a brewmaster by the name of Pfaudler. It was from this source that the Company received its name. About ten years ago the Company brought forth from its laboratory its first acid resisting enamel and the development has been steady until to-day its enamels are the equal if not the superior of any of the foreign makes, which before the war were favored to a considerable extent by many of the chemical companies.

At the outbreak of the war in 1914 many former users of foreign manufacture were denied further deliveries and turned to this company for their requirements. Thus in the past four years the trade with the chemical and dye industries has increased rapidly and with such a measure of success that it is safe to say the new patrons will not again have to seek foreign countries for their requirements. From the entry of the United States into the war the Company was called upon to manufacture equipment with an enamel to meet the severest demands. War conditions caused American manufacturers to develop many new products and these in turn involved in many cases the handling of liquids of a corrosive nature which had heretofore never been handled in this country on a large scale.

A general statement of the uses to which these enamels are now successfully being put follows:

Salicylic and Benzoic Acid Products.
Acid Salts.
Processes involving the uses of Acetic Acid, Acetic Anhydride and Acetyl Chloride.
Processes involving the use of Halogen substitution products and in Chlorating and Brominating.
Extracts.
Cereal Beverages.
Fatty Acids and Oils.
Fruit Juices.
Other Organic acids such as Gallic, Tannic and Lactic Acids.
Metallo-Organic Salts.
Perfumes.
Explosives and Gases.
Radium and other Rare Earth Salts.
Synthetic Organic Compounds.
Toilet Preparations.
Nitrating and Sulphonating.

The use of glass enameled steel and iron is now well established and will be used by the chemical and pharmaceutical trades of America in increasing quantities as our industries expand to meet the immense possibilities for foreign trade now opening to us.

## SHORTAGE IN NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

**By EDWARD P. HALS, New York Importer**

When it is considered that the output of Norwegian cod liver oil in 1918 amounted to only 22,000 hectoliters. (about 583,000 gallons) compared with 38,000 hectoliters in 1917 and 60,000 hectoliters in 1916, it is not surprising that the cod liver oil available in the United States was extremely small.

Even in Norway the inhabitants had to be content with whale fish margarine in place of butter. It is many years since the catch of cod fish has been so small. The total catch in 1918 was 25,000,000 cod fish. In 1917 the catch was 28,000,000 and in 1916 it was 53,000,000.

The Norwegian Government was obliged to prohibit exports of cod liver oil, and many food substitutes were introduced in place of fish products upon which the people live in seasons when the fishing is good. In the United States there was constant complaint from manufacturers and pharmacists because of inability to obtain supplies of hod liver oil.

---

Fred White, of the James White Paper Co., Chicago, says: "The mills will not turn out as many different shades of colored papers in the future, probably not more than twelve. The restrictions of war-time showed us that we can get along with fewer colors than in the pre-war days. The progress made by the domestic dye manufacturing industry during the war is remarkable, and in the future, so far as the paper industry is concerned, it will not be necessary to depend upon foreign sources for aniline dyes, as in the past."

---

Plans have been filed by the General Chemical Company for the construction of a new two-story plant at Laurel Hill, Long Island. The cost of the structure will be $35,000. It will replace the office building and laboratory recently destroyed by fire with a loss of $10,000.

---

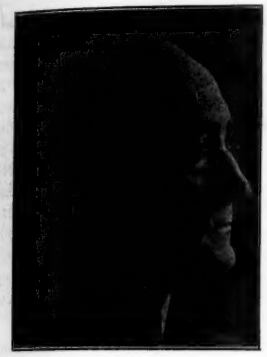
R. F. Joyce, of Bush, Beach & Gent, has returned to New York after a six months trip through South America having visited Brazil, Uruguay, Argentine Republic, Chile and Peru.

---

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed by the Aniline Products Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, on Dec. 27, listing assets at $10,000 and liabilities at $24,000. The company was organized soon after war was declared.

## CHARLES E. BEDWELL DEAD

Charles E. Bedwell of the firm of E. E. Bruce & Co., of Omaha, former president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, died on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at his home in Omaha. He was 59 years old. Mr. Bedwell was elected president of the association September 3, 1917, and presided at the meeting in New York in the fall of 1918.



CHAS. E. BEDWELL

Mr. Bedwell was born on a farm near Ottumwa, Iowa. He rereceived a public school education and afterward attended a business college. At the age of 20 years he entered the employ of J. L. Taylor & Co., of Ottumwa, wholesale druggists.

Young Bedwell was shipping clerk and foreman of the shipping department for several years. In 1880 he became bookkeeper. In May, 1881, the firm was burned out, and Bedwell went with Blake, Bruce & Co. He was later admitted to partnership. In 1896 E. E. Bruce & Co. was incorporated and succeeded the firm of Blake, Bruce & Co. Mr. Bedwell became secretary and treasurer of the new company. He was made vice-president and since 1901 had been the buyer for the house.

Mr. Bedwell was a member of the Omaha Commercial Club. He was a Knight Templar.

## TRADE NOTES

The Seaboard By-Products Coke Co. is disposing of a grade of benzol under the trade mark BZOL very successfully.

J. R. M. Klotz, of the Newport Chemical Works, is attending the convention of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers in Chicago.

Ladies Night of the New York Paint, Oil and Varnish Club was held on Thursday evening at the Hotel Astor, Arthur L. Sommers, of Fred Lavanburg Company, was one of the speakers.

Much interest is taken by dealers in benzol, toluol and other coal-tar distillates in the use of these products for auto motor fuel. It is said that the surplus production is being gradually taken up in this way.

The meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers in Chicago, January 15 to 18, is attracting considerable attention in the chemical industry because it is the first gathering of chemical men who have been actively engaged in war work, since the cessation of hostilities.

The boiler house of the Natural Products Soda plant of Keeler, Cal., blew up recently injuring three workmen and doing damage estimated at more than $50,000. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The plant is engaged in extracting soda ash and other products from the waters of Owens Lake, most of the product going to Japan. The company is controlled by W. W. Watterson and M. Q. Watterson of Bishop. Recently a large part of the plant was destroyed by fire causing a loss of $400.000.

## SCARCITY OF BOTANICALS IN 1918

### Demands of the Government and Increased Requirements for Fighting the Influenza Epidemic Cause Sharp Advances in Price—Labor Situation Acute

**By S. B. PENICK, of S. B. Penick & Co., Inc.**

The year 1918 opened in a most auspicious manner, from the standpoint of business conditions. The preceding year had been one of general prosperity with a very wide and large demand for botanical drugs, and every indication pointed to an increase of these conditions for 1918. The requirements of our Government for war purposes, the unexpectedly large demand for export and the inevitable increasing demand from domestic sources to cover greatly increased sales of manufactured products, caused real difficulty in securing adequate supplies of crude materials. From all sources of the world—in many instances, entirely new sources—strong efforts were exerted to secure larger amounts of vital drugs. By hard work and untiring persistency, the unusual demands were fairly well met, and without great price advances in the majority of cases. The quality of the materials secured and supplied has been higher than was the case during peace times, which fact is no doubt due to the advanced price enabling the labor engaged in the work to exercise more care in collecting, drying and shipping.

The season for the gathering of botanicals in 1918 was a disappointing one at home and abroad. The question of labor had become acute and it was practically impossible to secure some drugs. Articles such as cascara bark, wild cherry bark, aletris root, helonias root, black haw bark, pipsissewa, lady slipper root, balm of Gilead buds, and many other similar materials, regardless of the urgent need for them, could not be produced in anything like normal quantities. Imported drugs, of which ergot, asafoetida, buchu leaves, cocculus berries, ipecac root, musk root, Levant worm seed, gum myrrh, and many similar products, have been procurable at very sharp advances in prices, only. The questions of labor, transportation, new sources of supply, difficulty in securing the right variety, and many other reasons too numerous to mention, have sharply operated to produce scarcity.

The epidemic of influenza, which will stand out in the memory of future generations as second only in horror to the actual war itself, created a sudden and terrific demand for supplies of all pulmonary botanicals. The demand for camphor, citric acid, wild cherry bark, squills, ipecac root, cocillana bark, gum guaiac, senega root, spikenard root—in fact, all drugs used in any way as expectorants—were immediately in wide demand the country over. The drug trade as a whole has done its part valiantly in quickly supplying these and other materials used to combat the disease.

When all of the different currents—conflicting and harmonious—that have passed through the year 1918 are considered it is quite likely to cause a gasp of astonishment and a sigh of sincere thankfulness at having arrived safely at its end. The year closed as a generally successful business one, and, we believe, leaves a new era of progress ahead for the new year.

## HOUSE PASSES DENT BILL

The House, by a vote of 270 to 30, passed the Dent bill to validate war contracts that were improperly drawn. The only amendment was one that gave the Secretary of War power to adjust all the illegal foreign contracts. These amount to $1,183,130,000 and they were made by Great Britain, France and Italy.

# The Drug & Chemical Markets

## FOREIGN BOTANICALS NOW COMING

### Prices Drop on Receipt of Products Which Were Growing Scarce—Quicksilver Declines $5 Per Flask —Heavy Reduction in Menthol

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

**Advanced**

Aconite leaves, 10c lb.
Alcohol, wood, 25c gal.
Blackhaw, bark tree, 5c lb.
Cotton root, 3c lb.
Cramp, true, 5c lb.
Catnip, 2c lb.
Elm, grinding, 2c lb.
Euphorbium gum, pd., 3c lb.
Echinacea, 2c lb.
Elecampane, 1c lb.
Formaldehyde, 1c lb.
Ginger, bleached, 7c lb.
Lobelia, 2c lb.
Lycopodium, U.S.P., 15c lb.
Larkspur, 10c lb.
Lobelia seed, 5c lb.
Oak, red, white, 2c lb.
Oil erigeron, 25c lb.
Oil petit grain, S.A., 25c lb.
Oil thyme, red, U.S.P., 50c lb.
Poke root, 4c lb.
Sassafras, 3c lb.
St. Ignatius beans, 3c lb.
Serpentaria, 1c lb.
Stillingia, 1c lb.
White poplar, 4c lb.
Wild cherry, 5c lb.
Wormseed, Levant, 10c lb.

**Declined**

Alcohol, denatured, 2c gal.
Aloes, Cape, 2c lb.
Aloes, Curacao, 1c lb.
Arabic, gum, sorts, ½c lb.
Euphorbia Pilulifera, 2c lb.
Gentian, 1c lb.
Mastic, gum, 13c lb.
Matico, 5c lb.
Menthol, 75c lb.
Mercury, flasks, $5 ea.
Oil lemon, U.S.P., 25c lb.
Oil sandalwood, E. I., 25c lb.
Saccharin, 25c lb.
Mercuric bisulphate, 11c lb.
Blue Mass, 6c lb.
Blue Oint., 30%, 6c lb.
Blue Oint., 50%, 8c lb.
Calomel, 16c lb.
Corrosive sublim., 13c lb.
Red precipitate, 17c lb.
White precipitate, 16c lb.
Senna, pods, 4c lb.
Strophanthus, Kombe, 25c lb.
Tin oxide, 15c lb.
Uva ursi, 4c lb.
Vanillin, 4c oz.

A marked falling off in demand for quicksilver has brought the price down $5 per flask, quotations being made by holders on a basis of $110. Munitions requirements have absorbed a large portion of the mercury production but, with the cessation of this demand, larger supplies are available in the open market and selling competition has become a factor. In keeping with lower figures for metallic mercury, manufacturers of mercurial preparations have reduced their prices correspondingly.

The crude drug situation continues to attract interest. Large accumulations of foreign botanicals, especially from North African ports, continue to be shipped to New York and London as fast as ships can be secured for the purpose. Heavy receipts at this port have knocked the bottom out of the market for some products and authorities in the trade predict that other crashes are imminent.

Domestic crude drugs are still high and scarce. However, dealers in this market are able to detect a slight improvement in labor conditions at the source of supply, as indicated by reports of growing stocks of some materials. This has had little or no effect upon prices, and the acquisition of stocks at the present abnormal levels is of small interest to dealers.

Importers of menthol have cut the price of this product seventy-five cents to a dollar per pound. Increased receipts of supplies in this market are responsible for the reduction. With larger stocks further declines are anticipated.

**Alcohol**—Inability of production to supply the demand for wood alcohol has forced up the price 25c a gallon. Manufacturers and dealers now quote the 95 per cent refined at $1.20 a gallon and the 97 per cent at $1.22. On the other hand, the output of denatured alcohol is far in excess of the present requirements and as a consequence, current figures have been marked down about 2c a gallon. Quotations are being made on a basis of 58c@60c per gallon for the 180 proof and a cent higher for the 188. Ethyl alcohol continues to maintain recent levels, 188 proof bringing $4.90 a gallon.

**Aloes**—Cape aloes at 14c@15c a pound marks a decline of 2c per pound over former quotations. The Curacao has also gone down slightly, 1c having been cut from the price by importers. It is reported that receipts of these materials are somewhat heavier than the present demand can absorb.

**Blackhaw**—The bark of tree has gone up 5c a pound. Scarcity of spot stocks and inability to secure sufficient supplies from the country are responsible for the ruling figure, 35c@45c a pound.

**Camphor**—The demand for this product holds strong in the face of a continued shortage of supplies. Holders are demanding $2.50 a pound for the Japanese refined in bulk. Small sizes in one pound cartons range from $2.60 to $2.70 a pound. No change has been noted in the priec of the monobromated at $4.25 to $4.35 a pound.

**Essential Oils**—Erigeron has advanced 25c a pound, the demand remaining strong at $4.50 to $5.00. Larger supplies of available lemon oil have forced the price down ten cents a pound and quotations are now made at $1.80@$1.90. South American petit grain oil is somewhat stronger at $4.00 a pound, the figures having been put up 25c to 50c. Oil of thyme, French red, U. S. P., has advanced to $1.95@$2.00 a pound. The essential oil market is generally strong and prices are firm and well maintained. If shipping facilities are available it is possible that heavy importations of many foreign oils will be placed on the market in the near future.

**Formaldehyde**—In keeping with the higher figures for wood alcohol, formaldehyde has been advanced slightly by makers. Supplies are obtainable at 21c@22c a pound, one cent above previous quotations.

**Lycopodium**—This product has gone up 15c@20c per pound, offers being made at $1.65. Scarcity of stocks in this market is reported to be the reason for the advance.

**Glycerin**—Although prices are low as compared with war time figures, the market for glycerin is steady and well sustained. For the C. P. in drums 20c is the ruling quotation. In cans 22c@23c a pound is current. Dynamite is quoted at 18c. Saponification and soap lye are selling at 12c and 11c@12c respectively.

**Mastic, Gum**—Freer offerings in this market have sent the price down 15c a pound. Importations have been larger than usual. Quotations are made on a basis of $1.10 a pound.

**Menthol**—Importers and dealers in New York markets are quoting this product at a reduction of 75c to $1.00 a pound under the figures of last week. Supplies are now obtainable at $6.00 to $6.25 a pound. Heavier importations of menthol have brought somewhat of an easier tendency to replace the stringent conditions ruling during the period of the recent acute scarcity. Besides goods which have arrived here, the influence of stocks to arrive has had the effect of holders selling out at lower figures.

**Morphine**—The situation is practically without change. Prices for opium derivatives are firm on a basis of the figures ruling last week. For the sulphate $11.80 an ounce is quoted unchanged by manufacturers. The acetate and hydrochloride are quoted in first hands

at $12.80 an ounce. The alkaloid is worth $16. Diacetyl morphine hydrochloride is in limited supply at $15.70 per ounce in fives.

**Mercurials**—Larger supplies of quicksilver have forced down the price of this commodity to $110 a flask. Producers of mercurials have announced the reduction of prices proportionately. From $2.00 a pound calomel has been cut to $1.84 in fifty pound lots. Corrosive sublimate, crystalline, is down from $1.84 to $1.71 a pound. The powdered is five cents lower. The bisulphate which was $1.53 per pound, is now $1.42. Red precipitate at $2.02 is down from $2.19 a pound. The powdered at $2.12 is 10c higher than the crystals. White precipitate has gone down from $2.29 to $2.13 a pound. Mercury with chalk is 6c lower at 89c a pound. Blue mass has declined from 95c to 89c a pound. The fifty per cent mercurial ointment is now available at $1.22 while the 30 per cent is quoted at 87c a pound. All quotations are for fifty pound quantities, smaller lots at an advance.

**Opium**—Receipts of Persian gum are small. The price in this market is holding firm at $22.50 per pound in cases. For the U. S. P. powdered $24.50 is current and for the granular $25.50 is being quoted. Stocks in the hands of importers and manufacturers are reported to be at low ebb.

**Quinine**—Little or no change is reported in the quinine situation. Manufacturers still maintain a level of 90c an ounce for the sulphate without offer. The ruling second hand figures for both American and Japanese goods is about $1.15, extending as low as $1.10 and in some cases sales having been reported at $1.20 an ounce. Recent imports of cinchona bark have been reported at $1.20 an ounce. Recent imports of cinchona bark have been small and little improvement in present conditions is expected.

**Saccharin**—Business is being done in a limited way at any figure between $5 and $6 a pound for both the soluble and the insoluble. The market for this product is dull and although prices changed very little, its position is weak and attracting little attention. Quotations are reported at $5.50 to $5.75 a pound for the soluble and $5.25@$5.75 for the insoluble. This averages about 25c below ruling figures of last week.

**Senna, Pods**—Importers have cut 4c a pound from the price of senna pods, bringing the local figures down to 12c@13c. With other botanicals from Northern Africa, receipts of this material at this port have been increasing.

**Sassafras**—Heavy export demand in face of small supplies has put up the price 3c a pound. Quotations are made on a basis of 20c@21c a pound.

**Wild Cherry**—Seasonable demands from the drug trade for this bark are heavy. In keeping with the general condition of the domestic crude drug market, supplies are scarce. The price is 5c a pound higher at 26c@35 cents.

---

F. B. Webster, one of Boston's oldest business men, died at his home, 28 Greenwich Park, a few days after reaching his 90th birthday. He was a native of Littleton, N. H., where he was born on Dec. 20, 1828. He went to Boston in 1856, and obtained work with George C. Goodwin & Co., wholesale druggists. This concern later became one of the largest in its line of trade in this part of the country, and in time Mr. Webster was taken into the concern as a partner. The firm was one of those merged in the Eastern Drug Company.

## CHICAGO VIEW OF DRUG SITUATION

C. P. Van Schaack, vice-president of Peter Van Schaack & Sons, Chicago, says of the year's prices:

"Gum camphor went to $5 from 80 cents a pound, with American manufacturers unable to obtain supplies of crude, because of Japanese control of forests. Foreign flowers, roots and herbs are not yet arriving and doubt is expressed whether surplus stocks exist at home markets. The same thing can be said of many essential oils. Indigenous drugs will not decline, as the old root diggers are now enjoying higher wages in other fields.

"Curtailment of manufacturing in certain lines, preferment having been given to war necessities, eased the demand on some few chemicals for which inquiries are now stiffening a steady market. Opium and its multiple salts are still very high and distant imports only can reduce the figures. Olive oils are four times the normal price, with foreign producers still struggling against an embargo as a food item. Gum asafetida soared from 85 cents to $4 a pound.

"The Government commandeered all supplies of castor oil in the crushers' hands for lubricating airplanes and later transferred the contracts to the medical department. The extraordinary demand only partially caused the advance. The scarcity of shipping prohibited importation of castor beans from India and it will be a long time before there is much change in the price.

"The importance of Chicago in the nitro-cellulose industry has been demonstrated by the large supplies of amyl acetate, ethyl acetate, refined amyl alcohol and nitro-cellulose solutions, which it has furnished for war work.

"Carbonate of creosote was seriously inadequate as to supply. American manufacturers of aspirin came to the front and the day was saved. All potash salts, including bromide, cyanide, permanganate et al., declined gradually, but their downfall was anticipated and no one was hurt. Glycerin over night fell from 58 cents to 20 cents a pound on account of cancellations of enormous contracts for explosives."

---

## RETIRES AFTER 50 YEARS OF SERVICE

George Hargreaves, treasurer, of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., for 13 years, has resigned. Mr. Hargreaves said he would have retired a year ago but for the war, after 50 years of active work. Mr. Hargreaves, before he was connected with Parke, Davis & Co., was district manager of the Detroit plant of the American Car & Foundry Co., and purchasing agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

E. G. Swift, former general manager of Parke, Davis & Co., will succeed Mr. Hargreaves as treasurer. S. S. Coleman will continue to fill the position of assistant treasurer. Mr. Hargreaves' place on the board of directors has been filled by the election of Jerome H. Remick.

---

Rumors that importations of chicory seed into the United States from Europe had been prohibited are denied by the War Trade Board, and inquiry at the Department of Agriculture fails to locate any regulatory action with respect to importations of this commodity.

---

Fritzsche Brothers, 81 Beekman street, report that stocks of Ceylon cinnamon are practically exhausted.

---

F. H. Van Leer, of Bush, Beach & Gent, who spent six months in Japan and China in 1918, is on his way to the Far East again for an extended trip in those countries.

# Heavy Chemical Markets

## HEAVY CHEMICAL MARKET UNSETTLED

### Export Trade Not Up to Expectations and Large Supplies Accumulate—Domestic Trade Dull—Few Declines in Price of Staple Products

**PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK**
**(Stocks in First Hands)**

**Advanced**

No Advances

**Declined**

Benzoate of soda, 15c per lb.
Caustic Soda, 20c per 100 lb.
Sal soda, 10c per 100 lbs.
Soda ash, light variety, 20c per 100 lbs.

Declines in the price of a few heavy chemicals were noted during the week, but these were so small that scarcely a ripple disturbed the placid surface of trading. Extreme dullness characterized the market in every line.

There is no feeling of apprehension of a serious slump. Dealers do not deny, however, that the market is in an unsettled state. Furthermore, they do not attempt to predict when this unrest will be eliminated, and trading will revert to normal conditions.

Hopes that the export trade would more than offset the inactivity in domestic business have by no means been realized. Demand from abroad seems to have fully met expectations, but an insuperable obstacle to the extension of trade East and West across the seas, is the dearth of ships. The 800,000 tons which was supposed to have been released January 1 apparently has not materialized. Large stocks of varied products are said to be waiting shipment. Producers in a number of instances have been increasing their output to an appreciable degree, in anticipation of a tremendous export business. The result is that supplies have accumulated, and when the situation will be relieved is as yet an unsolved problem.

That the attempts of second hands to force down prices have failed is most apparent. Surplus stocks seem to have been absorbed without disturbing quotations, and producers' prices, except in the very few instances mentioned, have been well maintained. There has been no disposition on the part of manufacturers to dispose of any surplus stocks at a sacrifice, notwithstanding the fact that domestic needs are small.

The price of benzoate of soda has been lowered, and caustic soda has depreciated only a trifle. Sal soda has declined slightly, and the light variety of soda ash is a little lower. Otherwise the market holds firm.

**Acids**—Considerable activity is shown in these products, and trading is expected to increase from now on. Naturally sulphuric is most in demand, and the 66 degree grade is still held at $25.00 per ton, the price at which it has been quoted for some time. The glacial, 99 per cent, brings $19.50 to $21. Nitric, 42 degree variety in carboys, is quoted at 8¼c and muriatic, 20 degrees, is 2c.

**Benzoate of Soda**—This is the "off" season now for this product, which is used primarily for preserving purposes, and dullness was to be expected. In spite of the fact that trading is light prices have been fairly well maintained. The price has receded slightly, now being at a range of $1.60 to $1.65 per pound, a decline of 15c.

**Bicarbonate of Soda**—There is always a fairly steady demand for this commodity, with supplies sufficient to meet the requirements. Owing to the fact that stocks for the most part go directly from manufacturers to consumers, with few spot stocks in evidence, the market is featureless. From 3⅞c to 4¼c per pound is the price range.

**Bleaching Powder**—Dealers report that demand for home consumption at the present is somewhat light, and that the export trade so far has not by any means come up to expectations. Plenty of stocks are ready to be sent abroad, but shipping is lacking. There has been practically no change in quotations, drums for home consumption being held at 2½c to 3c per pound. Some sales by second hands are reported at slight shadings. Export drums are held at from 3c to 3½c per pound.

**Carbon Tetrachloride**—Demand for this material is said to be still light, with stocks more than sufficient to meet needs of domestic consumers. Dealers are not buying heavily, as they do not believe that prices have been firmly established. A revival of interest is expected in a short time. The quotation range is 15c to 16c per pound.

**Caustic Potash**—There is a fairly good demand for this commodity, and producers are turning out supplies in sufficient quantities. Spot stocks have been practically cleaned out, and although some sales at price concessions have been reported by second hands, the prices fixed by the manufacturers have been maintained by them. The quotation for the 88 to 92 per cent grade is 67c to 70c per pound, ex-works. The 70 to 75 per cent variety is 55c to 60c.

**Caustic Soda**—Trading in this material shows slight activity, and dealers report that second hands have been attempting to have the price set by producers. It was reported that an offer of the 76 to 78 per cent material in bags had been made at $3.50 per hundred. Ground caustic soda was said to have been sold at $4.25. Contracts for the 60 per cent material at works, have been made for 1919 at 3¼c per pound. For the 76 to 78 per cent variety a price range of $3.60 to $3.70 is quoted.

**Copper Sulphate**—After the decline of the price of this product last week, because of the reduction in price of copper, quotations have remained at practically the same level. The market has showed some slight activity. The quotation for carload lots is $8.85 per hundred pounds. The powdered variety is held at 12½c to 13c per pound.

**Sal Soda**—There has been no change in the situation regarding this product as no sales of any size have been reported during the week. Large dealers are said to be still holding back. Quotations have fallen off slightly, the range now being from $1.60 to $2 per hundred pounds instead of $2.10 as previously given.

**Silicate of Soda**—Trading in this product is devoid of special interest as stocks for the most part are moving directly to consumers, and no sales of any importance have been made in the open market. The 40 degree product is quoted at a range of 2¼c to 2½c per pound while the 60 degree grade is held at 5¾c to 6 cents.

**Soda Ash**—Demand for the dense product is still fairly heavy, and in bags is quoted at 4c per pound, spot. It is reported that there is little trading for the

light variety, which has been sold at 1¼c per pound in single bags. It is said resale offerings have been made at $1.40 per 100 pounds, works. Futures in bulk, basis of 48 per cent, are quoted at 2c per pound. The dense in double bags is held at $2.35 to $2.40 in the Middle West.

## Hun-made Chemicals

While a part of the press and some of the politicians are doing everything in their power to prevent the Peace Congress from compelling Germany to pay anything like a full penalty for her uncountable crimes against her neighbors and all humanity, German business men are already trying to push their way back into the avenues of trade with an implied, if as yet unannounced, attitude of readiness for "business as usual" with all the world.

Seeing the inevitable end, there was a great cargo of German-made toys landed in America even before the last gun of the war had been fired, and, more menacing and offensive still, in some respects, says The Manufacturers' Record, these shipments have been followed by more than $12,000,000 worth of German-made drugs! These German drugs have been coming at various times through a number of Atlantic ports, some of them being shipped in bond to interior points.

The American Defense Society has sent out a warning so that physicians and others may beware of playing into Germany's hands by unwittingly or otherwise accepting these German-made goods at any dealer's hands. It is proposed, if possible, to put an embargo on future importations of these goods, for it is a humiliating fact that there are those here of such flabby morality that they would gladly buy the blood-smeared goods of any murdering marauder if there was any financial advantage in the transaction.

Outside of the repugnance, the loathing, which any 100 per cent. American must feel toward all dealings with the still unrepentant Hun, there is the very patriotic consideration that by insisting on the use of American drugs exclusively help will be given to the uplifting and strengthening of American enterprise. As the Medical Record of New York puts the case:

"American houses, having some time since begun, at considerable initial expense, to manufacture these drugs, we cannot, in fairness to them, permit the Germans to seize the market again and by underbidding ruin this nascent industry. American chemistry in the process of emancipation from German dominion must not be allowed to fall again under subjection to the Teuton firms which fattened so long on American physicians and the American public."

Away with all German-made drugs, now and forever!

## QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

| | Bid | Asked | | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Ag. Ch. | 101 | 101 | Int. Agricul., pf. | 57⅛ | 57⅛ |
| Am. Cot. Oil | 43½ | 44 | Int. Salt | 52 | 62 |
| Am. Cyan. | 25 | 35 | K. Solvay | .. | 165 |
| Am. Cy pf. | 55 | 65 | Merrimac | 94 | 98 |
| Am. Linseed | 49½ | 49½ | Mulfrd Co. | 55 | 60 |
| Am. Malt | 2¼ | 2¼ | Mutual Co. | 150 | .. |
| Barrett Co. | 112 | 114 | Niag. A. pf. | 87 | 92 |
| By. Prod. Col. | 117 | 120 | Nat. A. & C. | 14 | 16 |
| Casein Co. | 40 | .. | N't A. & C. pf. | 68 | 72 |
| Day Chem. | .. | .. | Penn. Salt | 84 | 87 |
| Distillers' Secur. | .. 52 | 52 | Rollin Ch. | 40 | 50 |
| Dow Chem. | .. | 205 | Rol. Ch. pf. | 80 | 90 |
| Dow Ch. pf. | 92 | 96 | Semet S. | 175 | 183 |
| Elec. Blch. | .. | .. | Smith Ag. C. | 175 | 185 |
| Fed. Chem. | .. | 90 | Solv. Proc. | 220 | .. |
| Fed. Ch. pf. | 98 | 101 | Stand. Ch. | 70 | 90 |
| Free Tx. nw | 34 | 35 | Un. Drug | 94 | 95 |
| Gen. Chem. | 170 | 178 | U. S. Indus. Alco. | 100½ | 100¼ |
| Grasselli | 170 | 180 | Va.-Car. Ch. pf. | 113½ | 113½ |
| H'k Electro. | 70 | .. | Va-Car. Chem. | 55 | 55 |
| H'k Elec. pf. | 70 | 85 | | | |

## EXPECTS HEAVY EXPORT BUSINESS

Felix Morgenstern, president of the Independent Trading Co., Inc., 18 Broadway, New York, predicts an enormous export business. He writes:

"Business for the coming year, to our minds, will depend greatly upon two things. First, the amount of supplies needed by the belligerent and neutral nations; second, the availability of necessary funds with which to purchase these supplies. Exactly what products will be in demand, is a matter of great speculation, because no one is able to predict, with any degree of certainty, the manufacturing capacity of these countries, nor are we able to say with anything more than a rough estimate as to what stocks are on hand.

"One cannot calculate that because an article was plentiful and cheaply supplied in normal times, that this condition will immediately resume itself directly after peace will be signed. The nation which has the needed commodities will have control of the situation. The present dullness of trade is an annual one, and the pessimism that is expressed in some quarters with regard to the future outlook is apparently unjustified. We look forward to enormous export business in all commodities which we are able to supply advantageously."

## TAKAMINE INDUSTRIAL CO.'S PLANS

Takamine Industrial Co., Ltd., 120 Broadway, New York, has issued the following announcement to stockholders:

"Having in mind the after the war trade and anticipating its broader scope we have deemed it advisable to incorporate under the title Takamine Industrial Co., Ltd., the export and import business of Takamine Laboratory Inc., heretofore conducted from this address. This new organization, capitalized at $1,500,000 will retain the same personnel as heretofore with Dr. Jokichi Takamine as President.

"The Takamine Laboratory Inc., under its old corporate organization will be continued as manufacturing chemists with factories at Clifton, N. J. and a New York office at 12 Dutch Street."

## NEW CHEMICAL PLANT IN UTAH

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Salt Lake City, Utah, January 14—The Salt Lake Potash Company of this city has applied to the state engineer for the use of water from Great Salt Lake, to be used between March 1 and September 1 of each year, in "the production of salt and other valuable mineral products" which the waters contain. According to the application a pumping station is to be installed near Monument at the north end of the lake, on the old line of the Central Pacific railroad.

The plans of the company contemplate a large project. About 3,500 acres will be used for evaporating. Further details have not yet been announced. J. F. Nibley as president of the concern signs the application. He is a prominent young business man of Salt Lake, son of C. W. Nibley, millionaire sugar and lumber man.

## CHEMICAL ENGINEERS IN SESSION

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

Chicago, January 15.—The American Institute of Chemical Engineers met in annual convention here Tuesday and heard reports of committees and addresses by members who have been in Government service. Today, Dr. Grinnell Jones, chemist on the staff of the United States Tariff Commission, spoke on "Recommendations of the Tariff Commission in Regard to Dyes and Coal-Tar Chemicals."

# Color & Dyestuff Markets

## BETTER OUTLOOK IN DYESTUFFS

### Supplies of Benzol, Phenol and Toluol Being Slowly Absorbed—Volume of Domestic Trade is Larger—Strong Foreign Demand for Malachite Green

**PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK**
**(Stocks in First Hands)**

**Advanced**

Egg yolk products, granular and spray, 10c per lb.

**Declined**

Acid, benzoic, 15c per lb.
Benzoate of soda, 15c per lb.
Benzol, 1c per gal.
Para-amidophenol base, 25c per lb.

Decided improvement has been noted during the week in the volume of domestic business transacted. It is believed that this is the forerunner of a bright era of prosperity, as far as the dyestuffs and color market is concerned. There have been declines in some of the coal-tar crudes, and intermediates, but this fact occasions no surprise. Considering the large supplies of benzol, phenol and toluol that were kept in this country by reason of the signing of the armistice, dealers say that it is remarkable how well prices have been maintained. It is the strongest proof, they assert, that the general market is established on a firm basis.

Some time ago it was reported that the Japanese were cancelling orders for American-made goods, and the trade was greatly disappointed. Now it is asserted that inquiries are being received in large numbers from Japan. It is expected that orders will follow in a corresponding proportion.

While the domestic volume of business has shown a gratifying increase of late, it is to the foreign consumers that producers here look most hopefully. They feel pretty sure of the home trade. They are almost as sanguine of the foreign. Already exports have been sent to South American countries and to China. The aniline dye most in demand at present for shipment abroad is said to be Malachite green. The quotation is $7.25 to $7.75. Traders assert that the outlook for exports to Switzerland and Scandinavian countries of aniline dyes is exceedingly bright. The only deterrent factor in the case of exports to any country is lack of ships.

Action by Congress to prevent dyes made abroad from coming into competition with the products of American manufacturers is looked for within a short while. As the law stands at present, a loophole is left, in the clause which permits importation here of colors in highly-concentrated form. These need only to be diluted for use, after passing the Custom-house test. Payment of part of the legitimate duty is thereby avoided.

Trading in natural dyestuffs since the previous report showed no special features.

#### Dye Bases and Dyewoods

**Albumen**—The Chinese egg variety is still scarce, owing to the fact that producers are not exporting as much of the material as they formerly did. It is reported that spot supplies are not in evidence. Quotations for the Chinese egg, which may be taken as entirely nominal, are about $1.45 per pound. The domestic blood product is also scarce. The price range of the granular egg yolk product is from 65c to 70c, and that of the spray 85c to 90c.

**Annatto**—Supply of the seed is about up to requirements, the product moves directly from primary points to consumers, and there is practically no feature of outstanding importance in the market for this commodity. It is expected, however, that there will be a revival of interest when more tonnage is available. The seed price is from 8¾c to 10½c per pound, in cans and rolls 33c to 34c per pound.

**Cochineal**—No special activity is reported in trading for this product. The demand is not heavy, and supplies are more than sufficient, except in the case of the Madras variety. The gray-black products are held at a price range of 80c to 85c per pound. The Teneriffe silver variety is 90c to 95c, and the rosy black is 95c to $1.00.

**Divi Divi**—Apparently the removal of the Government restrictions on this product has not increased the available supplies and it is apparent that shipping has not been obtained. There is a fair demand. Under present conditions prices are wholly nominal, the range being from $70 to $80 per ton.

**Fustic**—The situation regarding the sticks is practically unchanged, as supplies are scarce and go directly into the hands of consumers. The demand is reported to be good, and the increase of exports is awaited hopefully. From $60 to $80 a ton is the nominal range. For the crystals, prices are from 30c to 33c per pound, and the chips are 4c to 6c per pound.

**Osage Orange Extract**—The domestic demand for this product is reported somewhat light but dealers have great expectations of a large export trade as soon as tonnage can be secured. The powdered variety is held at 25c per pound, while the 51 degree liquid extract is quoted at 12½c.

#### Coal-Tar Crudes

**Benzol**—No great activity is displayed in the market for this commodity, as the demand is light. Supplies are reported fairly plentiful, and there has been a slight recession in prices, the range for the pure, water white variety being from 22c to 26c, according to quantity. This is a decline of about 1c per gallon

**Naphthalene**—Trading is still restricted in the flake variety, as purchasers still show a disposition to hold off until they consider prices on a firm basis. Quotations are given as ranging from 7c, or even lower for inferior grades, to 10½c for the best quality in containers. The ball product retains its price level of 12½c to 14c.

**Phenol**—Supplies of this material are still heavy, dealers report, while the demand is not especially heavy. There have been resale transactions reported as low as 16c to 20c per pound. Prices seem to be fairly well maintained at a range of 25c to 30c per pound.

**Toluol**—This coal-tar crude is reported in steady demand, with supplies about equal to requirements and trading continues without special feature. It was expected that a sharp decline would take place in the price of the product, after the armistice was signed, but prices remain at practically the same level. From 25c to 35c is the quotation for the commodity in tank cars; from 30c to 35c is asked for drum material.

#### Intermediates

**Aniline Oil**—Supplies are fairly plentiful and the former price range of 27c to 31c per pound is maintained.

This is for immediate delivery, and the price is exclusive of drums. The oil for red is still quoted at $1.15 to $1.20.

**Aniline Salts**—There is practically no change in the market for this product, stocks being equal to requirements. Quotations are the same as those given last week, 40c to 42c per pound, for immediate delivery, depending upon quantity purchased.

**Benzidine**—Considerable activity is shown in trading, and stocks are being turned out in fairly large quantities by producers. Prices remain about the same as last quoted, the range of the sulphate being from $1.40 to $1.45 per pound, and the base variety at $1.75.

**Betanaphthol**—Dullness is the prevailing characteristic of trading in this product. Few spot lots of any any size are found. Prices remain at the same level, the sublimed being quoted at 75c to 80c per pound, the distilled at 40c to 45c, and the U. S. P. at $1.15 to $1.20.

**Orthotoluidine**—There is no change of note in the market for this commodity, supplies moving regularly from producers to consumers. The price still ranges from 90c to $1.00 per pound.

**Paranitraniline**—Supplies of this product are more in evidence, dealers assert, and some activity is displayed in trading, although the demand is not especially heavy. There is a firm undertone to the market, and prices have not declined because of the fact that stocks are more plentiful. Quotations range from $1.40 to $1.65 per pound.

---

Under the provisions of the Pennsylvania workmen's compensation law Commissioner Leech, of the Compensation Board sustained the findings of the referee in the case of the appeal of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., of Marcus Hook, Pa., against the award of the board to Emma Whittle, of Philadelphia, following the death of George Whittle. The board reviewed the case and ruled that the death was caused by cancer aggravated by injury to Whittle's cheek. Therefore that Whittle's "common law wife," who, the board rules, was to all intents and purposes his wife under the law, is entitled to the award.

---

Walter J. Barnhart, of Maricopa, Cal., who recently gave up his position as manager for the United Oil Company to take charge of the foraging department of the aeroplane service of the army, whose work is to secure gasoline for the air forces, has returned to California. He arrived at Washington, D. C. just one day too late to receive his commission as captain, the armistice having been signed the day before his arrival.

---

Proceedings in bankruptcy have been instituted by the Stanley Anilin Chemical Co., Lock Haven, Pa. The company, up to the time of the armistice, was engaged in manufacturing phenol and was operated as a government munition plant. The plant was closed Dec. 1 and the fifty employees were discharged.

---

William J. Dippel, who has been with C. Tennant Sons & Co., of New York, since the firm was established, has accepted a position with the General Commercial Co. of United States, 295 Broadway. Mr. Dippel's business career extends over twenty-seven years in the drug and chemical trade.

---

Tanning extracts, including chestnut and quebracho; heroin and morphine salts, camphor, olive oil, gum opium and its products, as well as morphine and its derivatives, have been removed from the Export Conservation List, according to an announcement of the War Trade Board.

## HOW SWISS DYES HELPED AMERICA

**By E. C. KLIPSTEIN, of A. Klipstein & Co.**

After forty years of fierce competition the Swiss dye manufacturers were all that prevented Germany from monopolizing the world's dyestuff business. Since the present war began they alone prevented a complete dye famine in the United States and enabled us to tide over the period required for the construction of dye plants that are fast making America independent of the world for her dyestuff supply. For this reason the Swiss manufacturers have a reasonable claim for a share of the patronage of the American dye consumer.

American dyestuff consumers have failed to recognize the importance of the Swiss dyestuff industry, and its benefit to themselves. For more than forty years it fought the German dye monopolists. When the present war began it was practically the only competition felt by the the Germans. Since the beginning of the war, and pending the slow development of the American dye industry, it has been practically the only source of supply of coal-tar dyes and incidentally has been a large buyer of American raw materials, thereby contributing largely to the development of the American dye industry as a whole. These facts are most clearly illustrated by the history of synthetic indigo.

Previous to the year 1911 the manufacture of synthetic indigo was monopolized by two German chemical works, which were selling it at eighteen cents per pound. In 1911 when Swiss manufacture began, the Germans reduced their price first to 16.4 cents and later on to 14 cents per pound with the object of killing off the Swiss competition. This price reduction benefited the American consumer to the extent of millions of dollars. Since 1914 the Swiss have been the only source of supply and have prevented an actual famine in synthetic indigo. In addition, they have bought their raw material, aniline oil, in the United States, and have thus contributed materially to the development of the aniline oil industry here. In fact, Swiss synthetic indigo is half Swiss and half American. Since September, 1916, all the synthetic indigo imported from Switzerland has paid thirty per cent duty, so that the Swiss manufacturers have contributed very substantially to the much needed revenues of the United States Government.

These facts make it almost the patriotic duty of American consumers to give the Swiss dye manufacturers a fair share of their patronage, especially in view of the fact that the quality of all Swiss dyes, including indigo is unsurpassed—uniform and reliable.

---

## DOW CHEM. CO. OPTIMISTIC ON OUTLOOK

The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., writes in reply to inquiry by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS concerning the business outlook:

"We are all looking forward to continued good business conditions which will have their effect upon the chemical trade as well as other lines, and there is no reason for any other feeling than that of optimism. Our business has been good and we look for an expansion of it along certain lines, since the ending of the war will make available supplies of materials which have heretofore been badly needed and have been under Government control and restricted in quantity."

---

## JOSEPH PRUYK GOING TO BELGIUM

Joseph Pruyk, manager of Lazard-Godchaux Co. of America, 100 William Street, is leaving for Belgium in the near future. His successor has not been appointed.

# The Foreign Markets

## ENGLAND'S ECONOMIC POLICY CHANGING

### Vested Interests Back of Lloyd-George May Affect Tariff Arrangements and Control of Raw Materials —Germany not to be Allowed to Dump Products on London Market

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, January 3.—Lloyd-George, who, up to recent times, has been a follower of the national tradition of Free Trade which for seventy odd years has been the policy of successive Conservative and Liberal prime ministers, including Beaconsfield, Gladstone, Balfour, and Asquith, may possibly take a fresh view of fiscal and commercial matters. The following of Lloyd-George embraces for the first time for many years a strong new phalanx of vested interests. The future economic policy of this country as regards raw materials in particular and tariff arrangements in general, will be shaped according to the general interests of the allied countries in which concessions and preferences will have to be considered and met.

From the commercial standpoint, therefore, many sacrifices may have to be made by this country, but one salient feature appears to command general approval here and that is that the Central Powers and Germany will never again be permitted by "peaceful penetration" or under any other guise, to dump their products in this country with the ultimate object of control or monopoly. The ramifications of the German dye industry extending to a wide field of pharmaceutical remedies has, since the war, been laid bare, and may be accepted as a fair specimen of the tactics hitherto employed and which will, it is hoped, prove abortive in the future.

The supply of raw materials from the British Empire alone, to say nothing of the vast iron, mineral and potash sources of supply in the reverted provinces of France in conjunction with the vast resources of the United States should, if wisely controlled, prove an effective barrier against German aggressiveness.

## BRITISH OPIUM IMPORTS DELAYED

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Jan. 14—There has been a fair volume of business during the week. Products liberated from Government control are becoming more plentiful and foreign trade is slowly expanding.

Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining supplies of opium. The granting of licenses is temporarily deferred owing to departmental investigations.

The ethers and glycerophosphates are higher. Japanese peppermint oil is firmer. The other changes are of minor importance.

## ALCOHOL FROM SWEDISH WHITE MOSS

The County Syndicate Aktiebolag has petitioned the Swedish Government for permission to make 5,000,000 liters (1,321,000 gallons) of alcoholic spirit from white moss, of which there are enormous quantities available. The quality of such alcohol is said to be very good, and it costs less per liter than spirit made from grain or potatoes. It can be easily denatured.

The petition proposes that the alcohol be manufactured under official supervision and that the Government be taken in as partner.

## BRITISH CONTROL OF QUININE

The British Army Council's order in regard to the dealings in quinine in the United Kingdom reads:

1. No person shall purchase or sell or make or take delivery of or payment for any sulphate of quinine at prices exceeding those indicated in the schedules hereto annexed, or such other prices as in any particular case may be determined by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

2. No person shall without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, sell or purchase any sulphate of quinine in quantities exceeding 1,000 ounces.

3. All persons having in their possession, custody or control any stocks of quinine or quinine salts exceeding 25 ounces shall furnish such particulars as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

4. This order may be cited as the Quinine (Dealings) Order, 1918.

| **Schedule A.** | Per. oz. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Quantities of 10,000 ounces and upwards..... | 2 | 11 |
| Quantities of 1,000 ounces to 10,000 ounces.... | 3 | 0 |
| Quantities of 100 ounces to 1,000 ounces..... | 3 | 2½ |

Cases and containers included in the above prices (Group A). Carriage extra.

| **Schedule B.** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quantities of 25 ounces in 1 container..... | 3 | 8½ |
| Quantities of 100 ounces in 4-ounce bottles.... | 3 | 5 |
| Quantities of 100 ounces in 1-ounce bottles.... | 3 | 7½ |
| Quantities of 4 ounces in 1 container..... | 3 | 7½ |
| Quantities of 1 ounce in 1 container..... | 3 | 9 |

Cases, containers, and carriage extra in Group B.

## CAMOUFLAGE FOR GERMAN COMPANIES

The kind of names that German firms in the United States adopted as camouflage for their German ownership is pointed out by "Printers' Ink" which has been going over the lists in the office of the Alien Property Custodian. The paper says:

"Only two names on the exhibited list contain the hyphenated compound "German-American"—these two being the German-American Lumber Company and the German-American Portland Cement Company. But four masquerade as "American"—the American Lava Company, the American Linters Company, the American Products Company, and the American Pyrophor Company. Two are camouflaged as "Anglo-American" —the Anglo-American Trading Company and the Anglo-American Cotton Company—and three as "International"—the International Ultramarine Works, the International Textile Company and the International Agricultural Corporation. Possibly there are others.

## FELLOWSHIPS, BUT NO STUDENTS

Toronto, Canada, January 14.—The programme laid out by the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for investigations into industrial problems to be carried on by the science graduates of universities has been found difficult of accomplishment owing to the scarcity of men properly equipped for the work. The Council has provided for 20 studentships and fellowships to be annually awarded to science graduates devoting themselves to some specific line.

## Foreign Trade Opportunities

**The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.**

27925—A man in France desires to secure an agency for the sale of salt meats and lard of good quality for wholesale trade and storage. Payment to be made against documents through bank. Correspondence should be in French. Reference.

27926—An import and export house in the Federated Malay States desires to receive quotations on all lines of chemicals and other supplies pertaining to the match manufacturing industry.

27927—A doctor in France desires to secure an agency for the sale of chemical products and pharmaceutical specialties. Correspondence should be in French. Reference.

27928—A man in the Netherlands desires to secure an agency for the sale of toilet articles, toothbrushes, etc.; and tobacco pipes and smokers' articles. Payment to be cash with discount of 2½ per cent, or 30 days, 2 per cent discount. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

27929—A commercial broker in France desires to secure an agency from earthenware manufacturers. He wants to establish subagencies in the regions of southwestern and northern France. Correspondence may be in English.

27930—A firm owning extensive coconut and rubber estates in British Malaya desires to install machinery for extracting vegetable oils, such as coconut oil, castor oil, rubber seed oil, and peanut oil, and also seed husking machines (decorticators). Quotations should be given on smallest commercial unit which will be added to as seed supply and the oil demand justify. Quotations are requested f.o.b. New York, San Francisco, or Seattle. Payment will be made by cash against documents or confirmed bank credit. References.

27956—A man in Italy desires to secure an agency for the sale of pharmaceutical products, and all rubber articles in kind for druggists. Correspondence should be in French or Italian. References.

27973—An agency is desired by a man in Italy for the sale of colors and dyes. Catalogues are requested. Correspondence should be in French or Italian. References.

27975—An exclusive agency is desired by a man in Italy for the sale of fats, lubricating oils, fish-oils, metals, coal, cereals, turpentine, and rosin. Correspondence should be in French or Italian. References.

## FIGHTING HEALTH INSURANCE

### First Bill in N. Y. Legislature of 1919 Calls for Reorganization of Health Department

Senator Ross Graves of Buffalo introduced the first bill for 1919 in the New York State Senate. It is a bill for the reorganization of the Department of Health and includes appropriations of $2,250,000. The measure is introduced at the request of the Associated Manufacturers and Merchants of the State. It has caused considerable comment at Albany and is regarded as the first step by organized employers to check the propaganda for compulsory health insurance.

"The Associated Manufacturers and Merchants," said Carleton A. Chase of Syracuse, president of the organization, which is now recognized as the strongest State employers' association in the United States, "accepts responsibility for the bill introduced by Senator Graves and Assemblyman Bewley, and we believe we have made a start along the right lines. It is not quite true, however, to say that the bill is put forward as an antidote for compulsory health insurance. The bill stands squarely on its own merit and owes its existence only indirectly to the campaign which has been waged for compulsory health insurance.

"It was while investigating compulsory health insurance, however, that the attention of the association was attracted to the possibilities for good that might accrue from a proper system of sickness prevention, and our bill is the direct outcome.

## MAKING DYES WITH POISON GAS

### Chemical Warfare Service Sending Samples to Manufacturers and Explaining Secrets of Gas Production to Aid Peace Industries—No Use for Mustard Gas

The Chemical Warfare Service, in recognition of the aid given to it by private and commercial laboratories, is distributing samples of poison gas for experiment and imparting the secrets of manufacture, in the hope that its experience will be useful in the arts, says the "New York Times." Surely this aim should be realized in the case of phosgene.

By combining dimethyl aniline with phosgene, the German and Swiss chemists were able to make the intermediate, Michler's ketone, a silvery flake-like chemical, in which form the deadly phosgene was employed with the most convenience. From the intermediate were produced malachite green, wood green, azidine fast scarlet, auramine and its train of golden yellows, crystal violet, ethyl violet, Victoria blue, and night blue. As the name of color is legion, tints derived from this gas seem without end.

It was noted at the great arsenal which the Government built at Edgewood, near Baltimore, that the red brick of kilns and houses was bleached, as though it had been touched by a blight. Phosgene is one of the most powerful foes of iron oxide known. The ordinary burned brick of commerce is red because of the action of heat in deepening the color of this ferric salt. Phosgene is a useful agent in taking the dark tones out of the brownish and reddish sands before they are used in glass manufacture, thus insuring a transparent, crystal ware. The whitest kind of sand is required for making lenses, and the progress of the manufacture of optical glass is being aided therefore by this gas. Before the war the glass for our spectacles and microscopes and telescopes was largely brought from Germany. The chemist even had to depend upon foreign sources for his test tubes and flasks. The increase of white sand in this country due to the use of phosgene in the arts has done much to free the chemist and the optician from overseas industrial bondage.

Phosgene, although regarded as a daughter of Germany, is one of the many offsprings of English chemistry which was kidnapped by the imitative Teuton. Sir Humphry Davy, the eminent British physical chemist, who described it as an oxydixed hydrochloric acid, once believed that the potent vapor was a separate element. His view was opposed by other scientists. His brother, John, when the controversy over its nature was at its height, made certain experiments which resulted in his giving the gas its status. His demonstration that chlorine and carbon monoxide combined in the presence of sunlight to produce the gas gave it the name, derived from the Greek, meaning the light-born gas.

As chlorine appears in the formula of many poison gases, the processes under which it has been made on such a gigantic scale for war purposes have had a stimulating effect on its production for the peaceful arts. There is a limited use for the extra supply of chlor-picrin, composed of chlorine and picric acid, at somewhat less than the price it cost the Government to produce it. But chlorine is always available as a basis of bleaching powders and for a myriad other uses, and honest picric acid, now relieved from war duties, can go back to its familiar specialty, producing modish shades of bright yellow for women's wear.

Chemical science has not as yet found the way to salvage mustard gas, the most deadly of the vapors which the experts conjured to the aid of the country.

# Price Changes in New York Market During 1918

## Original Package Prices, Covering Quotations on the First of Each Month, and Representing the Inside Prices of Manufacturers and First-Hand Dealers when Available; in Other Cases Open Market Quotations are Used

| ARTICLES | Quantity | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acetanilid, C. P. | lb. | .75 | .80 | .82 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .72 | .71 | .72 | .70 | .59 |
| Acetphenetidin | lb. | 6.75 | 5.30 | 5.50 | 4.60 | 4.25 | 4.00 | 3.75 | 3.50 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 4.95 | 2.75 |
| Acetone | lb. | .75½ | .35 | .35 | .35 | .35 | .25½ | .25½ | .25½ | .25¼ | .25¼ | .25¼ | .25¼ |
| Agar Agar | lb. | .56 | .57 | .61 | .61 | .62 | .63 | .85 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .80 |
| Alcohol, 188 proof | gal. | 5.00 | 4.93 | 4.93 | 4.93 | 4.85 | 4.93 | 4.89 | 4.91 | 4.91 | 4.91 | 4.91 | 4.91 |
| Alcohol, Wood, 95% | gal. | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.36 | .91 | .91 | .91 | .92 | .91½ | .91½ | .91½ | .91¼ | .91½ |
| Ammonium Bromide | lb. | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .70 |
| Antimony Needles | lb. | .15 | .14 | .14 | .13 | .14 | .14 | .13 | .13 | .13 | .13 | .13 | .14 |
| Antipyrine | lb. | 22.00 | 21.00 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 20.75 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.50 | 19.50 | 21.00 | 21.00 |
| Argols | lb. | .16 | .16 | .17 | .17 | .17 | .17 | .16 | .16 | .16 | .16 | .16 | .16 |
| Arsenic, White | lb. | .16 | .16 | .16 | .09½ | .10 | .10 | .10 | .10 | .10 | .09 | .09 | .09 |
| Benzol, Pure | gal. | .40 | .35 | .37 | .33 | .32 | .29 | .26½ | .24 | .24 | .25 | .22 | .22 |
| Betanaphthol, technical | lb. | .65 | .65 | .67 | .67 | .67 | .67 | .60 | .65 | .65 | .65 | .65 | .65 |
| Bismuth Citrate | lb. | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 |
| Bismuth Salicylate | lb. | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.35 |
| Bismuth Subcarbonate | lb. | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 |
| Bismuth Subgallate | lb. | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 |
| Bismuth Subnitrate | lb. | 2.85 | 2.85 | 2.85 | 2.85 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 |
| Borax, crystals U.S.P., kegs | lb. | .09½ | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .08¾ | .08¾ | .08¼ | .08¼ | .08¼ | .08¼ | .08¼ |
| Bromine, U.S.P. | lb. | .75 | 1.00 | .95 | .95 | .95 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .56 | .55 |
| Caffeine Alk. | lb. | 12.50 | 12.50 | 12.60 | 12.60 | 13.00 | 13.00 | 12.50 | 11.50 | 11.50 | 11.50 | 11.00 | 10.00 |
| Caffeine Citrated | lb. | 7.80 | 7.50 | 7.55 | 7.50 | 8.00 | 8.03 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Camphor, ref., Amer., (bbls) | lb. | .76½ | .84½ | .98½ | 1.06½ | 1.11½ | 1.11½ | 1.11½ | 1.17½ | 1.17½ | 1.34½ | Nom. | Nom. |
| Camphor, ref., Japanese | lb. | .74 | .82 | .96½ | 1.06½ | 1.12 | 1.10 | 1.08 | 1.20 | 1.18 | 1.75 | 3.75 | 2.50 |
| Camphor Monobromated | lb. | 2.50 | 2.80 | 2.85 | 3.25 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 3.70 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 4.25 | 4.25 |
| Cantharides, Russian | lb. | 4.35 | 4.00 | 4.10 | 4.17 | 4.40 | 4.40 | 4.30 | 4.45 | 3.95 | 3.95 | 3.95 | 3.55 |
| Chloral Hydrate, 100 lb lots | lb. | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.28 |
| Chlorine, liquid | lb. | .14 | .14½ | .16 | .16 | .17 | .19 | .15 | .15 | .15 | .15 | .15 | .15 |
| Chloroform | lb. | .63 | .63 | .64 | .64 | .64 | .64 | .63 | .63 | .64 | .64 | .64 | .64 |
| Cocoa Butter, bulk | lb. | .22 | .25 | .31 | .33 | .36 | .33 | .29 | .25 | .25 | .30 | .35 | .34 |
| Cocaine Hydrochloride | oz. | 9.25 | 9.25 | 9.25 | 9.25 | 10.25 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 |
| Codeine Sulphate | oz. | 9.05 | 8.10 | 8.05 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 7.32 | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.30 | 8.10 | 8.90 | 8.90 |
| Colocynth, Trieste | lb. | .29 | .26 | .27 | .27 | .27 | .36 | .33 | .29 | .30 | .30 | .30 | .30 |
| Coumarin | lb. | 24.75 | 23.75 | 23.85 | 27.75 | 28.00 | 31.50 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 30.00 | 15.00 |
| Cream of Tartar, cryst. | lb. | .54½ | .54½ | .54½ | .54½ | .59 | .65½ | .67 | .69 | .69 | .69 | .69 | .69 |
| Cresol, U.S.P. | lb. | .20 | .20 | .18 | .19 | .19 | .19 | .18 | .18 | .18 | .18 | .18 | .18 |
| Creosote, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.95 | 1.85 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.85 |
| Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste | lb. | .36 | .39 | .41 | .41 | .42 | .42 | .44 | .44 | .49 | .60 | .60 | .47 |
| Cuttlefish Bone, French | lb. | .37 | .39 | .41 | .36 | .37 | .38 | .37 | .44 | .44 | .43 | .43 | .43 |
| Cuttlefish Bone, Jeweler's large | lb. | 1.32 | 1.42 | 1.35 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.28 | 1.25 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.74 | 1.74 | 1.74 |
| Epsom Salt in bbls., U.S.P. | 100 lbs. | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.40 | 3.40 | 3.73 | 3.40 | 3.37 | 3.37 | 3.37½ | 3.37½ | 3.37½ | 3.37½ |
| Ergot, Russian | lb. | .72 | .77 | .78 | .83 | .83 | .92 | .90 | 1.05 | 1.10 | 1.75 | 1.90 | 2.50 |
| Ether, U.S.P., 1880 | lb. | .31 | .27 | .34 | .34 | .34 | .35 | .27 | .27 | .27 | .24 | .24 | .24 |
| Formaldehyde | lb. | .19 | .20 | .19 | .19 | .19 | .19 | .16¼ | .16¼ | .16¼ | .16¼ | .16¼ | .16¼ |
| Glycerin, in cans | lb. | .70½ | .69 | .69 | .70 | .67 | .65 | .65 | .63 | .63 | .62 | .60 | .23 |
| Guaiacol, liquid | lb. | 15.00 | 15.00 | 20.50 | 20.25 | 20.75 | 20.75 | 19.90 | 19.90 | 19.90 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 18.00 |
| Guarana | lb. | 1.00 | .93 | .96 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | .95 | .95 | .95 |
| Hydrogen Peroxide, 4 oz bottles | gross | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.25 |
| Hydroquinone | lb. | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.80 | 2.70 | 2.70 | 2.90 | 2.70 | 2.70 | 2.85 |
| Iodoform, powdered | lb. | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Lanolin, Hydrous | lb. | .31 | .39 | .36 | .36 | .42 | .36 | .38 | .39 | .39 | .39 | .39 | .39 |
| Lanolin, Anhydrous | lb. | .41 | .44 | .46 | .46 | .54 | .46 | .48 | .49 | .49 | .49 | .49 | .49 |
| Licorice, mass. | lb. | .25 | .25 | .27 | .27 | .27 | .29 | .29 | .29 | .29 | .28 | .24 | .24 |
| Lycopodium, U.S.P. | lb. | 2.10 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.75 | 1.70 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.50 |
| Manna, large flake | lb. | .97 | .90 | .82 | .82 | .82 | .91 | .89 | .81 | .99 | .83 | .75 | .75 |
| Manna, small flake | lb. | .71 | .75 | .65 | .65 | .65 | .72 | .70 | .62 | .62 | .67 | .62 | .58 |
| Menthol, Japanese | lb. | 3.15 | 3.25 | 3.35 | 3.35 | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.50 | 5.75 | 5.50 | 7.00 |
| Mercury, flasks | 75 lbs. | 115.00 | 125.00 | 125.00 | 125.00 | 122.50 | 115.00 | 120.00 | 125.00 | 125.00 | 127.50 | 125.00 | 118.00 |
| Mercury Bisulphate | lb. | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.53 |
| Mercury Iodide, red | lb. | 4.20 | 4.20 | 4.20 | 4.20 | 4.20 | 4.20 | 4.20 | 4.35 | 4.25 | 4.35 | 4.35 | 4.35 |
| Mercury, Blue mass | lb. | .83 | .83 | .83 | .83 | .83 | .83 | .83 | .95 | .95 | .95 | .95 | .95 |
| Blue Ointment 30 p.c. | lb. | .86 | .86 | .86 | .86 | .86 | .86 | .86 | .93 | .93 | .93 | .93 | .93 |
| Calomel | lb. | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.91 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Corrosive Sublimate | lb. | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.84 | 1.84 | 1.84 | 1.84 | 1.84 |
| White Precipitate | lb. | 2.20 | 2.10 | 2.20 | 2.10 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.29 | 2.29 | 2.29 | 2.29 | 2.29 |
| Mirbane Oil | lb. | .19 | .17½ | .18½ | .18½ | .18½ | .18½ | .17½ | .17½ | .17½ | .17½ | .17½ | .17½ |
| Morphine, sulphate | oz. | 12.80 | 12.80 | 12.80 | 12.80 | 12.80 | 11.80 | 11.80 | 11.80 | 11.80 | 11.80 | 11.80 | 11.80 |
| Naphthalene, balls | lb. | .10½ | .10½ | .14 | .13 | .13 | .11½ | .10½ | .10⅝ | .10¼ | .10½ | .12½ | .12½ |
| Nux Vomica, whole | lb. | .12 | .12 | .12 | .12 | .13 | .14½ | .14½ | .15 | .13 | .13 | .11 | .11 |
| Opium, cases, U.S.P. | lb. | 30.00 | 30.00 | 33.00 | 25.50 | 23.75 | 23.75 | 23.00 | 22.50 | 21.50 | 21.50 | 22.50 | 22.50 |
| Paris Green, kegs | lb. | .40 | .43 | .43 | .43 | .44 | .43 | .43 | .43 | .43 | .40 | .40 | .40 |
| Phenolphthalein | lb. | 9.00 | 9.25 | 6.75 | 6.12 | 6.12 | 6.12 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.00 |
| Potassium Bromide | lb. | 1.45 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | .75 |
| Potassium Hypophosphite | lb. | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.18 | 2.18 | 2.18 | 2.18 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.15 |
| Potassium Iodide, bulk | lb. | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3.75 |
| Potassium Permanganate | lb. | 4.20 | 4.05 | 4.10 | 4.05 | 3.95 | 3.55 | 3.75 | 1.50 | 1.35 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 |
| Quinine, sulphate, 100 oz. tins | oz. | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .90 | .90 | .90 | .90 | .90 | .90 | .90 |
| Second Hands, American | oz. | .84 | .84 | .86 | .91 | 1.15 | 1.28 | 1.20 | 1.05 | Nom. | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.05 |

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

| ARTICLES | Quantity | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Resorcin crystals | lb. | 9.50 | 9.00 | 8.75 | 8.75 | 8.75 | 8.25 | 7.75 | 7.75 | 7.75 | 7.75 | 7.75 | 7.75 |
| Rochelle Salts, cryst. | lb. | .57 | .57 | .57 | .57 | .41 | .43 | .45 | .45 | .47 | .47 | .47 | .47 |
| Saccharin, U.S.P. (soluble) | lb. | 28.00 | 25.00 | 20.25 | 18.75 | 20.75 | 20.50 | 30.00 | 38.00 | 35.00 | 23.00 | 19.00 | 7.00 |
| Salol, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.55 |
| Salicin, bulk | lb. | 16.00 | 16.00 | 16.50 | 16.50 | 16.50 | 16.50 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 29.75 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 |
| Santonin, cryst., bulk | lb. | 36.25 | 36.40 | 37.00 | 37.00 | 37.00 | 38.00 | 47.00 | 47.00 | 45.00 | 47.00 | 47.00 | 49.00 |
| Seidlitz, mixture | lb. | .30 | .30 | .30 | .30 | .31½ | .34 | .34½ | .34½ | .36 | .36 | .36 | .36 |
| Sodium Benzoate, gran. | lb. | 2.95 | 4.50 | 4.65 | 4.75 | 4.50 | 3.62 | 4.20 | 2.80 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 3.15 | 2.40 |
| Sodium Bromide | lb. | .55 | .65 | .65 | .65 | .66 | .65 | .65 | .65 | .65 | .65 | .65 | .60 |
| Sodium Salicylate | lb. | .95 | .90 | .90 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.10 | .92 | .92 | .92 | .92 | .85 |
| Strontium Bromide | lb. | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .76 | .76 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .60 |
| Strychnine, Alk. | oz. | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 1.55 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 |
| Sugar of Milk, powdered | lb. | .46 | .50 | .51 | .48 | .49 | .50 | .51 | .51 | .56 | .56 | .56 | .58 |
| Tartar Emetic, in casks | lb. | .66 | .66 | .68 | .70 | .70 | .67 | .67 | .67 | .67 | .67 | .67 | .67 |
| Terpin Hydrate | lb. | .56 | .56 | .56 | .56 | .56 | .56 | .54 | .49 | .49 | .49 | .49 | .49 |
| Thymol, cryst., U.S.P. | lb. | 17.00 | 15.50 | 15.00 | 15.50 | 16.00 | 14.45 | 13.70 | 13.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 | 13.40 | 13.50 |
| Toluol, pure | gal. | 3.50 | 5.25 | 5.90 | 5.45 | 5.60 | 1.52 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | Nom. |
| Vanillin | oz. | .70 | .75 | .77 | .77 | .77 | .82 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .87 | .87 | .87 |
| Witch Hazel ext. | gal. | 1.10 | 1.18 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.18 |
| ACIDS— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acetic 56 p.c. | lb. | .10½ | .11 | .11½ | .14 | .21 | .28 | .28 | .28 | .28¾ | .28¾ | .28¾ | .28 |
| Benzoic ex. toluol | lb. | 3.25 | 6.00 | 5.58 | 4.60 | 4.40 | 3.90 | 4.40 | 3.10 | 2.90 | 2.80 | 3.25 | 3.25 |
| Carbolic, cryst, drums | lb. | .54 | .54 | .54 | .54 | .54 | .54 | .53 | .45¾ | .44 | .44 | .44 | .38 |
| Citric, cryst. | lb. | .75 | .75 | .75 | .82 | .82 | .82 | .82 | .82 | .82 | .82 | 1.17 | .98½ |
| Oxalic, cryst. | lb. | .47 | .46 | .48 | .48 | .48 | .48 | .46 | .46 | .46 | .42 | .42 | .36 |
| Picric, kegs | lb. | .85 | .85 | .90 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 | .90 | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. |
| Pyrogallic, resublimed | lb. | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.12 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.05 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.20 |
| Salicylic, U.S.P. | lb. | .90 | .90 | 1.00 | 1.00 | .87 | .90 | .85 | 1.10 | 1.10 | .65 | .86 | .75 |
| Tartaric, cryst. | lb. | .78 | .78 | .79 | .79 | .80½ | .86 | .86 | .86 | .86 | .86 | .86 | .75 |
| ESSENTIAL OILS— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Almonds, bitter | lb. | 15.00 | 12.75 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 13.10 | 13.12 | 13.00 | 12.90 | 12.90 | 12.75 | 12.75 | 12.75 |
| Bergamot | lb. | 6.00 | 5.75 | 5.65 | 5.75 | 5.85 | 5.62 | 5.50 | 5.45 | 5.70 | 5.75 | 7.50 | 7.00 |
| Citronella, Ceylon | lb. | .50 | .52 | .53 | .51 | .50 | .50 | .50 | .49 | .49 | .56 | .56 | .50 |
| Cloves, cans | lb. | 3.65 | 3.20 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.20 | 3.22 | 3.15 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.20 |
| Copaiba | lb. | 1.00 | 1.05 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.02 | 1.00 | .95 | 1.10 | .90 | .90 | .90 | .95 |
| Fennel, Sweet | lb. | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3.85 | 3.85 | 3.85 | 3.85 | 3.75 | 3.60 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Geranium, Turkish | lb. | 4.25 | 4.40 | 4.60 | 4.60 | 6.85 | 4.62 | 4.50 | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.96 | 5.05 |
| Juniper Berries, Rect. | lb. | 15.00 | 14.50 | 14.50 | 13.50 | 12.10 | 12.10 | 12.00 | 12.50 | 12.50 | 11.25 | 11.25 | 11.25 |
| Juniper Berries, twice Rect. | lb. | 17.00 | 16.00 | 15.50 | 15.50 | 13.10 | 13.10 | 13.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 12.75 | 12.75 | 12.75 |
| Lemon, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.05 | .97½ | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.12 | 1.05 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.25 | 1.75 | 1.70 |
| Lemon Grass | lb. | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 |
| Mustard, Natural | lb. | 26.00 | 30.00 | 31.00 | 31.00 | 31.50 | 32.50 | 32.00 | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | 32.00 |
| Mustard, Artificial | lb. | 23.00 | 21.00 | 21.50 | 22.00 | 20.50 | 20.50 | 20.00 | 24.00 | 24.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 18.00 |
| Orange, Bitter | lb. | 2.00 | 1.90 | 2.20 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 1.90 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 2.00 |
| Patchouli | lb. | 26.00 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 30.00 | 28.00 | 28.00 | 28.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 29.00 | 28.50 | 28.00 |
| Peppermint, tins | lb. | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.35 | 3.30 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 3.00 | 3.20 | 4.70 | 5.20 | 5.20 | 5.10 |
| Pinus Sylvestrus | lb. | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.25 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.25 | 5.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 2.25 |
| Sandalwood, East India | lb. | 14.00 | 13.00 | 13.20 | 13.25 | 13.10 | 13.10 | 13.00 | 13.50 | 13.40 | 13.50 | 13.50 | 13.50 |
| Thyme, Red, French | lb. | 1.40 | 1.60 | 1.65 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.77 | 1.85 | 2.00 | 1.85 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Wintergreen, Sweet Birch | lb. | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.80 | 2.90 | 2.75 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | Nom. |
| Wintergreen, Leaves | lb. | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.50 | 4.60 | 4.30 | 4.85 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Wintergreen, Synthetic | lb. | .90 | .90 | .85 | .87 | .87 | .87 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .90 |
| CRUDE DRUGS— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balsam, Peru | lb. | 4.35 | 3.65 | 3.77 | 3.77 | 3.77 | 3.77 | 3.75 | 3.55 | 3.30 | 3.20 | 3.30 | 3.40 |
| Balsam, Tolu | lb. | .80 | .95 | 1.15 | 1.17 | 1.17 | 1.17 | 1.15 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.02 | 1.10 | 1.10 |
| BARKS— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buckthorn | lb. | .24 | .22 | .23 | .24 | .24 | .24 | .24 | .22½ | .22 | .23 | .23 | .23 |
| Cascara Sagrada | lb. | .14 | .13 | .13 | .14 | .15 | .16 | .15 | .17 | .17 | .18 | .19 | .18 |
| Cinchona, red | lb. | .74 | 1.00 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.28 | 1.10 | .99 | .89 | .89 | .90 | .90 |
| Condurango | lb. | .13½ | .12 | .14 | .14 | .14 | .14 | .13 | .10½ | .12 | .12 | .12 | .11 |
| Dogwood, Jamaica | lb. | .05½ | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .07½ | .06½ | .08½ | .08½ | .09 | .09 |
| Elm, ordinary | lb. | .10 | .10 | .10 | .10 | .10 | .10 | .10 | .08 | .08 | .09 | .09 | .10 |
| Lemon Peel | lb. | .08 | .08½ | .11 | .11 | .11 | .11 | .10 | .10 | .09½ | .09½ | .10 | .10 |
| Orange Peel, Sweet Malaga | lb. | .13½ | .13½ | .13½ | .11 | .12 | .12 | .11 | .12 | .11 | .11½ | .12 | .12 |
| Orange Peel, Trieste | lb. | .12½ | .12½ | .12½ | .12½ | .13 | .13 | .12½ | .12½ | .12½ | .13 | .13 | .13 |
| Prickly ash | lb. | .11 | .12 | .12 | .12 | .12 | .12 | .12 | .13 | .13½ | .13½ | .14 | .15 |
| Quebracho | lb. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. |
| Sassafras, Ordinary | lb. | .07 | .07½ | .09 | .09 | .09 | .11 | .11 | .11½ | .13 | .13 | .13 | .16 |
| Soap Bark, Whole | lb. | .09½ | .09½ | .09½ | .09 | .10 | .10 | .10 | .11 | .15 | .11 | .11 | .12 |
| Wahoo of Root | lb. | .44 | .44 | .45 | .45 | .45 | .45 | .44 | .43 | .41 | .42 | .44 | .44 |
| Wahoo of Tree | lb. | .14 | .15 | .15 | .15 | .15 | .15 | .15 | .19 | .19½ | .23 | .23 | .23 |
| White Pine | lb. | .06 | .08 | .08 | .07 | .08 | .08 | .07 | .06½ | .07 | .07 | .07 | .07 |
| BEANS— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tonka, Angostura | lb. | .87 | .87 | .90 | .94 | .94 | .94 | .98 | .99 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.20 |
| Vanilla, Bourbon | lb. | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.35 | 2.45 | 2.45 | 2.50 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.30 |
| Vanilla, Mexican, Whole | lb. | 4.75 | 4.60 | 5.00 | 5.15 | 5.25 | 4.75 | 4.50 | 4.45 | 4.45 | 4.45 | 4.45 | 4.35 |
| BERRIES— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cubeb, Ordinary | lb. | .94 | .94 | 1.02 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.22 | 1.24 | 1.29 | 1.29 |
| Juniper | lb. | .06½ | .06 | .06 | .06 | .07 | .10 | .09 | .08 | .09 | .08 | .07 | .08 |
| FLOWERS— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arnica | lb. | 1.80 | 1.60 | 1.28 | 1.20 | 1.15 | 1.03 | 1.00 | .94 | .91 | .89 | .79 | .80 |
| Calendula | lb. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | 4.60 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 2.45 | 2.45 | Nom. |
| Chamomile, Hungarian | lb. | .45 | .45 | .44 | .44 | .50 | .50 | .48 | .48 | .48 | .46 | .48 | .46 |
| Chamomile, Roman | lb. | 1.25 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.00 | .97 | .99 | .95 | .91 | .84 |
| Insect Flowers and Stems | lb. | .29 | .34 | .36 | .32 | .35 | .35 | .34 | .32 | .32 | .32 | .32 | .34 |
| Lavender, Ordinary | lb. | .18 | .17 | .17 | .22 | .23 | .25 | .28 | .22 | .19 | .24 | .24 | .24 |
| Saffron, American | lb. | .45 | .47 | .48 | .46 | .46 | .46 | .45 | .39 | .39 | .38 | .39 | .39 |
| Saffron, Valencia | lb. | 11.45 | 12.45 | 13.20 | 12.75 | 13.62 | 14.75 | 15.50 | 15.95 | 15.95 | 15.45 | 14.95 | 14.95 |
| LEAVES AND HERBS— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bay, True | lb. | 1.00 | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. |
| Belladonna | lb. | 1.40 | 1.55 | 1.58 | 1.62 | 1.62 | 1.67 | 1.40 | 1.35 | 1.25 | .95 | .95 | .95 |
| Buchu, Short | lb. | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.35 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.42 | 1.40 | 1.45 | 1.55 | 2.35 | 2.45 | 2.65 |
| Buchu, Long | lb. | 1.30 | 1.35 | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.45 | 1.50 | 1.65 | 2.30 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| Cannabis, True, imported | lb. | 2.90 | 2.90 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.45 | 3.40 | 3.45 | 3.45 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 |
| Cannabis, American | lb. | 1.00 | .75 | 1.47 | 1.40 | 1.00 | .75 | .50 | .32 | .32 | .34 | .29 | .29 |
| Catnip | lb. | .04½ | .07 | .08 | .10 | .10 | .09 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .10 | .10 | .10 |
| Digitalis, Domestic | lb. | .50 | .44 | .44 | .47 | .47 | .47 | .40 | .44 | .36 | .35 | .36 | .45 |
| Henbane, German | lb. | 4.65 | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. |
| Henbane, Russian | lb. | 4.95 | Nom. | Nom. | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | Nom. | Nom. | 1.20 |

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

| ARTICLES | Quantity | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horehound | lb. | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | .23 | .23 | .22 | .22 | .22 | .23 | .21 | .21 |
| Lobelia | lb. | .08½ | .08 | .09 | .09 | .10 | .10 | .09 | .08 | .08 | .09 | .09 | .09 |
| Marjoram, German | lb. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. |
| Marjoram, French | lb. | .38 | Nom. | Nom. | .42 | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | .49 | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. |
| Patchouli | lb. | .70 | .73 | .76 | .76 | .77 | .77 | .73 | .74 | .74 | .76 | .76 | .76 |
| Pennyroyal | lb. | .06 | .15½ | .19 | .18 | .18 | .15 | .12 | .17 | .17½ | .17½ | .18 | .18 |
| Peppermint, American | lb. | .16 | .16 | .18 | .28 | .28 | .28 | .27 | .29 | .29 | .26 | .26 | .26 |
| Rosemary | lb. | .22 | .13 | .13 | .12 | .13 | .13 | .13 | .13 | .13 | .14 | .14 | .14 |
| Sage, Greek | lb. | .30 | .31 | .25 | .25 | .28 | .30 | .30 | .27½ | .23½ | .24 | .27 | .23½ |
| Sage, Spanish | lb. | .20 | .19½ | .19 | .22 | .20 | .20 | .20 | .19½ | .19 | .19 | .17 | .17 |
| Savory | lb. | .27 | .27 | .19½ | .19 | .19 | .19 | .19 | .19 | .25 | .25 | .24½ | .24½ |
| Senna, Alexandria, Whole | lb. | .75 | .79 | .80 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.16 | 1.14 | .90 | .90 |
| Senna, Tinnevelly | lb. | .15 | .15 | .16 | .19 | .19 | .19 | .14 | .14 | .14 | .13 | .13 | .13 |
| Spearmint, American | lb. | .20½ | .20½ | .21 | .20 | .21 | .21 | .20 | .19 | .19½ | .19½ | .20 | .20 |
| Stramonium | lb. | .22½ | .22½ | .23 | .21 | .21 | .21 | .20 | .21 | .18 | .18 | .19 | .19 |
| Thyme, Spanish | lb. | .09 | .09 | .08½ | .08½ | .09 | .09½ | .09½ | .09½ | .11 | .11 | .11 | .11 |
| Uva Ursi | lb. | .05 | .05 | .05 | .06 | .13 | .22 | .21 | .21½ | .21 | .18 | .18 | .16 |
| ROOTS— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aconite, U.S.P. | lb. | .45 | .45 | .45 | .45 | .46 | .39 | .38 | .30 | .38 | .43 | .39 | .39 |
| Angelica, American | lb. | .45 | .45 | .47 | .57 | .57 | .57 | .48 | .48 | .43 | .39 | .39 | .39 |
| Belladonna, powdered | lb. | 3.55 | 3.50 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.65 | 3.55 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.50 | 2.20 | 2.10 |
| Burdock, American | lb. | .18 | .16 | .17 | .18 | .17 | .17 | .20 | .18 | .18 | .15 | .15 | .18 |
| Calamus, Bleached | lb. | 2.70 | 1.40 | 2.00 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 1.75 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.30 | 1.30 |
| Colchicum | lb. | 2.70 | 2.75 | 2.85 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 3.08 | 3.00 | 2.40 | 2.70 | 2.70 | 1.80 | 1.90 |
| Dandelion, English | lb. | .40 | .40 | .41 | .37 | .37 | .37 | .35 | .29 | .29 | .29 | .29 | .29 |
| Doggrass, Bermuda cut | lb. | .65 | .28 | .28 | .28 | .30 | .31 | .30 | .30 | .30 | .29 | .29 | .29 |
| Elecampane | lb. | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .08 | .08 | .08½ | .08½ | .08½ |
| Gentian | lb. | .14 | .14 | .16 | .15½ | .15½ | .19 | .16 | .16 | .16 | .16 | .15 | .17 |
| Ginger, Jamaica | lb. | .18 | .18 | .20 | .18 | .18 | .18 | .15¾ | .17 | .16 | .16 | .16 | .22 |
| Golden Seal | lb. | 5.75 | 4.80 | 5.32 | 5.40 | 5.40 | 5.50 | 5.40 | 5.40 | 5.40 | 5.20 | 5.20 | 5.30 |
| Ipecac, Rio | lb. | 2.50 | 3.05 | 3.22 | 3.02 | 3.02 | 3.12 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 3.15 | 4.20 | 4.25 | 4.45 |
| Ipecac Cartagena | lb. | 2.90 | 2.95 | 3.00 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 3.25 | 4.20 | 4.25 | 4.45 |
| Jalap, Whole | lb. | .45 | .48 | .49 | .62 | .62 | .62 | .60 | .55 | .55 | .42 | .47 | .59 |
| Licorice, Russian | lb. | .80 | .80 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .80 | .84 | .74 | .74 | .80 | .80 |
| Licorice, Spanish | lb. | .17½ | .17½ | .18 | .24 | .31 | .34 | .32 | .29 | .30 | .30 | .30 | .29 |
| Orris, Florentine, Bold | lb. | .19 | .20 | .20 | .25 | .26 | .26 | .26 | .25 | .25 | .25 | .28 | .31 |
| Rhubarb, Shensi | lb. | .74 | .74 | .76 | .82 | .82 | .82 | .80 | .80 | .82 | .82 | .82 | .82 |
| Sarsaparilla, Mexican | lb. | .50 | .58 | .62 | .62 | .62 | .70 | .65 | .65 | .65 | .65 | .33 | .33 |
| Senega, Northern | lb. | .78 | .78 | .80 | .83 | .83 | .97 | .95 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.05 | .98 | 1.02 |
| Squill, white | lb. | .15 | .15 | .13 | .13 | .13 | .13 | .13 | .13 | .13 | .13 | .14 | .15 |
| Stillingia | lb. | .09 | .12 | .13 | .14 | .14 | .11½ | .11½ | .11½ | .12½ | .12½ | .13 | .11 |
| Valerian, Belgian | lb. | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.25 | 1.32 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.23 | 1.38 | 1.38 |
| Valerian, English | lb. | .71 | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. |
| Valerian, Japanese | lb. | .85 | .85 | Nom. | Nom. | 1.17 | 1.20 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.40 | 1.20 | 1.13 |
| Yellow Dock | lb. | .13½ | .11 | .12 | .12 | .13 | .13 | .11 | .11 | .11 | .11 | .12 | .12 |
| SEEDS— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anise, Levant | lb. | .35 | .35 | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. |
| Anise, Star | lb. | .31½ | .31 | .31 | .29 | .29 | .29 | .27 | .26½ | .26 | .26 | .25 | .24 |
| Canary, Spanish | lb. | .08 | .08 | .13 | .14 | .14½ | .15 | .15½ | .15½ | .15½ | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. |
| Cardamoms, Bleached | lb. | .75 | .75 | .90 | .85 | .85 | .85 | .80 | .80 | .80 | .75 | .75 | .74 |
| Celery | lb. | .27½ | .27 | .33 | .33 | .40 | .38 | .37 | .41 | .43 | .50 | .65 | .57 |
| Cumin, Malta | lb. | .17¾ | .17½ | .17½ | .17½ | .17½ | .17 | .17½ | .18 | .18¼ | .18¼ | .18½ | .18¼ |
| Colchicum | lb. | 3.45 | 3.45 | 3.50 | 4.07 | 3.90 | 3.75 | 3.70 | 3.70 | 3.70 | 3.45 | 3.45 | 3.45 |
| Coriander, Natural | lb. | .15½ | .15½ | .15½ | .16 | .16½ | .15 | .14¾ | .14½ | .14½ | .15 | .15 | .15 |
| Fennel, French | lb. | .13½ | .14 | .17 | .17 | .17 | .17 | .16 | .16 | .16¾ | .17 | .17 | .17 |
| Mustard, Dutch | lb. | .16½ | .16¼ | .17 | .22 | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. |
| Mustard, Bombay | lb. | .14½ | .15 | .15 | .15 | .15 | .15½ | .15¼ | .15¼ | .15½ | .17¼ | .22½ | .22 |
| Poppy, Dutch | lb. | .75 | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. |
| Quince, select | lb. | .80 | .88 | .94 | .98 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.10 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.19 | 1.19 |
| Rape, English | lb. | .10½ | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. |
| Rape, Japanese | lb. | .09½ | Nom. | .10 | .09½ | .09½ | .09½ | .09½ | .10 | .09½ | .09½ | .09½ | .09½ |
| Stramonium | lb. | .15½ | .29 | .30 | .33 | .35 | .40 | .44 | .44 | .44 | .44 | .36 | .36 |
| Worm, Levant | lb. | .61 | .59 | .61 | .74 | .74 | .74 | .70 | .83 | .95 | .89 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| GUMS— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aloes, Curacoa | lb. | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09 | .10½ | .10½ | .10½ | .09¾ | .09 | .09 | .09 | .09½ |
| Arabic, Firsts | lb. | .55 | .55 | .51 | .51 | .51 | .51 | .50 | .49 | .50 | .50 | .50 | .50 |
| Arabic, Seconds | lb. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. |
| Asafetida, Whole | lb. | 1.50 | 1.65 | 1.68 | 1.68 | 1.72 | 2.02 | 2.00 | 2.10 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 4.40 | 2.95 |
| Benzoin, Siam | lb. | 1.35 | 1.45 | 1.50 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 1.70 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Chicle, Mexican | lb. | .80 | .80 | .82 | .82 | .83 | .82 | .80 | .80 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 1.10 |
| Guaiac | lb. | .38 | .38 | .43 | .47 | .62 | .92 | .94 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 1.70 |
| Myrrh, Select | lb. | .49 | .49 | .49 | .49 | .49 | .57 | .55 | .55 | .65 | .75 | .75 | .75 |
| Olibanum, Siftings | lb. | .12 | .12 | .13 | .13 | .13 | .13 | .13 | .13 | .13 | .12 | .12 | .12 |
| Sandarac | lb. | .49 | .50 | .51 | .58 | .63 | .77 | .75 | .75 | .71 | .71 | .71 | .71 |
| Senegal, Picked | lb. | .36 | .36 | .39 | .39 | .39 | .39 | .36 | .36 | .34 | .34 | .34 | .34 |
| Tragacanth, Aleppo, Firsts | lb. | 2.30 | 2.15 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.35 | 2.45 | 2.75 | 3.00 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 3.95 | 4.05 |
| Tragacanth, Aleppo, Seconds | lb. | 1.94 | 1.75 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.85 | 2.12 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| WAXES— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bayberry | lb. | .27 | .27 | .27½ | .27½ | .30 | .33 | .35 | .35 | .35 | .36 | .36 | .37 |
| Bees, White | lb. | .55 | .67 | .62 | .62 | .66 | .67 | .66 | .63 | .63 | .46¼ | .44 | .47 |
| Bees, Yellow Crude | lb. | .38 | .36 | .39 | .39 | .43 | .43 | .44 | .42 | .42 | .43½ | .44 | .47 |
| Carnauba Flor. | lb. | .62 | .75 | .72 | .87 | .91 | .91 | .93 | .95 | .95 | .93 | .93 | .89 |
| Ceresin, Yellow | lb. | .15 | .15 | .18 | .22 | .22 | .22 | .21 | .16 | .16 | .17 | .17 | .16 |
| Paraffin, R'f'd, Domestic | lb. | .10½ | .11½ | .12 | .12 | .12½ | .12½ | .12½ | .13 | .12½ | .12½ | .12½ | .12½ |
| HEAVY CHEMICALS— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acid, Muriatic 22 deg | lb. | .02¼ | .03 | .03 | .03 | .03½ | .03 | .02¼ | .02⅞ | .02⅞ | .02⅞ | .02⅞ | .02⅞ |
| Acid, Nitric, 42 deg | lb. | .09 | .09½ | .09½ | .09½ | .10 | .09¼ | .08½ | .08½ | .08½ | .08½ | .08½ | .08½ |
| Acid, Sulphuric, 66 deg., Brimstone | ton | 40.00 | 42.00 | 41.50 | 42.50 | 54.00 | 37.50 | 28.00 | 28.00 | 28.00 | 28.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| Alum, Ammonia, Lump | lb. | .04¼ | .04½ | .04½ | .04½ | .04¼ | .04¼ | .04 | .05 | .05½ | .06 | .04½ | .07¾ |
| Alum, Potassium, Lump | lb. | .08½ | .07½ | .08 | .09 | .08½ | .08¾ | .08¾ | .09¼ | .09½ | .09¾ | .11 | .11 |
| Barium Chloride | ton | 95.00 | 70.00 | 80.00 | 77.50 | 76.00 | 76.00 | 66.00 | 85.00 | 85.00 | 80.00 | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c. | lb. | .01½ | .02 | .02½ | .02½ | .02½ | .02½ | .02⅜ | .02½ | .03¾ | .06 | .06½ | .02½ |
| Calcium Acetate, Crude | per cwt. | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.05 | 6.02 | 6.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | lb. | .15½ | .15½ | .15½ | .15½ | .15½ | .15½ | .15½ | .15½ | .29 | Nom. | Nom. | .27 |
| Copper Sulpate, 98-99 p.c. | lb. | .09½ | .09½ | .09¼ | .09½ | .09¾ | .09¼ | .09⅛ | .09½ | .09½ | .08¾ | .08¾ | .08¾ |
| Fusel Oil, Refined | gal. | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3.85 | 3.85 | 3.85 | 3.85 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 5.50 |
| Lead Acetate, White cryst. | lb. | .17¾ | .16½ | .16½ | .17½ | .17¾ | .16 | .17 | .17 | .17 | .17 | .18 | .18 |
| Potassium Bichromate | lb. | .44¾ | .44 | .44 | .44 | .44½ | .44½ | .44⅛ | .45 | .45 | .44 | .42½ | .42½ |
| Potassium Carbonate calc. 80 p.c. | lb. | .70 | .70 | .71 | .71 | .71 | .71 | .68 | .68 | .68 | .68 | .35 | .35 |

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

| ARTICLES | Quantity | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Potassium Chlorate | lb. | .55 | .41½ | .38 | .39 | .39 | .40 | .39 | .40 | .40 | .40 | .37 | .34 |
| Potassium Muriate | ton | 375.00 | 350.00 | 362.00 | 362.00 | 362.00 | 362.00 | 350.00 | 350.00 | 350.00 | 350.00 | 260.00 | 260.00 |
| Potassium Prussiate, Red | lb. | 2.60 | 2.25 | 2.45 | 2.42 | 2.40 | 2.90 | 2.85 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.30 |
| Potassium Prussiate, Yellow | lb. | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.27 | 1.27 | 1.12 | 1.21 | 1.18 | 1.15 | 1.00 | 1.00 | .95 | .95 |
| Saltpeter, Refined | lb. | .30½ | .31¼ | .31¼ | .31¼ | .31¼ | .31¼ | .31¼ | .31¼ | .31¼ | .31¼ | .31¼ | .31¼ |
| Soda Ash, 58 p.c. | 100 lbs. | 2.90 | 3.00 | 2.90 | 2.65 | 2.55 | 2.22 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.50 | 2.65 | 2.65 | 2.50 |
| Soda Caustic, 76 p.c. | 100 lbs. | 6.50 | 5.80 | 4.75 | 4.85 | 4.85 | 4.85 | 4.15 | 4.25 | 4.30 | 4.35 | 4.15 | 3.90 |
| Sodium Bichromate | lb. | .16¼ | .17½ | Nom. | .24 | .23 | .27 | .27½ | .25¼ | .24¼ | .23½ | .21 | .18 |
| Sodium Chlorate | lb. | .17½ | .18 | .19 | .19 | .19 | .19 | .18 | .24 | .24½ | .19 | .18 | .18 |
| Sodium Cyanide | lb. | 1.00 | .38 | .39 | .39 | .39 | .39 | .38 | .38¼ | .38¼ | .32 | .30 | .30 |
| Sodium Prussiate, yellow | lb. | .35½ | .38 | .38 | .39 | .44½ | .74 | .64½ | .56 | .52 | .41 | .37 | .32 |
| Zinc Dust, prime heavy | lb. | .18 | .15¾ | .16 | .16 | .15½ | .16 | .15 | .15 | .13¾ | .14½ | .14½ | .14½ |
| DYESTUFFS, NATURAL— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cochineal | lb. | .53 | .54 | .56 | .56 | .55 | .62 | .55½ | .78 | .78 | Nom. | .90 | .80 |
| Cutch, Boxes | lb. | .18½ | .18 | .19 | .19 | .19 | .19½ | .21 | .23¼ | .23¼ | .28¼ | Nom. | Nom. |
| Divi-Divi | ton | 65.00 | 64.00 | 67.00 | 71.00 | 70.50 | Nom. | 72.00 | 79.00 | 84.00 | 75.00 | 70.00 | 70.00 |
| Gambier, Common | lb. | .20 | .21 | .21 | .24 | .25 | .26½ | .24 | .24¼ | .24¼ | .24¼ | .24¼ | .23 |
| Indigo, Bengal | lb. | 3.25 | 2.50 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Myrobalans, liq. tan 23-25 p.c. | lb. | .05 | .05 | .05½ | .05½ | .06 | .06½ | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. |
| Nutgalls, blue, Aleppo | lb. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. |
| Sumac, liquid 25 p.c. | lb. | .07 | .07 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .09 | .07 | .07 | .07 | .07 | .09 | .09 |
| Turmeric, Madras | lb. | .08¾ | .08½ | .09 | .09 | .11 | .11 | .11¾ | .11¾ | .11¾ | .12 | .10½ | .10½ |
| Turmeric, Aleppo | lb. | .10 | .10¼ | .10¼ | .11 | .14 | .14 | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | .13 | .13 |
| DYESTUFFS, COAL TAR— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aniline Oil | lb. | .26½ | .27 | .27 | .25½ | .26 | .26 | .26½ | .27½ | .28 | .28½ | .30 | .29 |
| Aniline Salts | lb. | .31 | .33 | .33 | .31 | .32 | .32 | .34 | .40 | .43 | .43 | .43 | .43 |
| Aniline Oil for Red | lb. | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.17 | 1.17 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 |
| Benzaldehyde | lb. | 5.00 | 4.75 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.40 | 5.40 | 5.10 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.00 |
| Benzylchloride | lb. | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.35 | 2.30 | 2.20 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.30 | 1.75 |
| Dimethylaniline | lb. | .60 | .60 | .66 | .66 | .66 | .72 | .69 | .76 | .76 | .76 | .75 | .70 |
| Dinitrobenzene | lb. | .45 | .45 | .47 | .47 | .47 | .47 | .45 | .45 | .45 | .45 | .45 | .45 |
| Dinitronaphthalene | lb. | .44 | .44 | .60 | .60 | .60 | .60 | .44 | .44 | .44 | .55 | .55 | .55 |
| Dinitrophenol | lb. | .56 | .52 | .54 | .54 | .54 | .54 | .52 | .55 | .54½ | .52 | .52 | .52 |
| Diphenylamine | lb. | 1.00 | .90 | .95 | .95 | 1.00 | 1.00 | .90 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.05 | .95 |
| Metaphenylenediamine | lb. | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.15 |
| a-Naphthylamine | lb. | .70 | .65 | .64 | .63 | .60 | .60 | .59½ | .60⅝ | .61 | .61 | .55 | .55 |
| Nitrobenzene | lb. | .20 | .20 | .21 | .21 | .21 | .21 | .20 | .20 | .20 | .20 | .20 | .18 |
| Nitrotoluol | lb. | .55 | .55 | .60 | .60 | .60 | .60 | .55 | .55 | .55 | .55 | .55 | .55 |
| OILS (Animal & Fish)— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cod, Newfoundland | gal. | 1.02 | 1.06 | 1.17 | 1.24 | 1.26 | 1.29 | 1.32 | 1.30 | 1.35 | 1.45 | 1.55 | 1.55 |
| Domestic, prime | gal. | .98 | 1.00 | 1.01 | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.39 | 1.44 | 1.44 |
| Cod Liver, Newfoundland | bbl. | 77.00 | 90.00 | 92.50 | 94.00 | 95.00 | 95.50 | 95.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 89.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 |
| Cod Liver, Norwegian | bbl. | 120.00 | 120.00 | 122.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 142.50 | 140.00 | 140.00 | 140.00 | 135.00 | 135.00 | 135.00 |
| Degras, American | lb. | .21 | .21 | .24 | .26 | .26 | .26 | .25 | .24 | .24 | .23 | .23 | .16 |
| English | lb. | .21 | .22 | .25 | .27 | .27 | .27 | .26 | .24 | Nom. | Nom. | .28½ | .28½ |
| Neatsfoot, 20 deg. | gal. | 2.60 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.95 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.45 | 3.44 | 3.45 | 3.19 | 3.15 | 3.15 |
| 30 deg. cold test | gal. | 2.40 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.99 | 3.00 | 2.99 | 2.75 | 2.75 |
| Sod Oil | lb. | .11 | .11 | .11 | .11 | .11 | .11 | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. |
| Sperm, Bleached, winter 38deg.coldtest | gal. | 2.00 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 2.20 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.30 | 2.22 | 2.23 | 2.22 | 2.23 | 2.23 |
| 45 deg. cold test | gal. | 1.95 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.15 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.25 | 2.17 | 2.18 | 2.17 | 2.18 | 2.18 |
| Stearic Acid, single pressed | lb. | .23 | .23 | .23 | .24 | .23 | .23 | .22¾ | .21 | .22 | .22 | .24 | .24 |
| Double pressed | lb. | .24 | .24 | .24 | .25 | .24 | .24½ | .24½ | .22 | .24 | .23 | .25 | .25 |
| OILS (Vegetable)— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Castor, No. 1 | lb. | .26 | .29 | .30 | .33 | .34 | .36 | .32 | .32 | .29 | .30 | .45 | .30 |
| Cocoanut, Cochin, dom. | lb. | .18¾ | .19¼ | .19½ | .19½ | .19½ | .19 | .18¾ | .18¾ | .18 | .19 | .19 | .18½ |
| Linseed, Raw, car lots | gal. | 1.25 | 1.28 | 1.45 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.63 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 1.88 | 1.57 | 1.60 |
| Olive, denatured | gal. | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.20 | 3.55 | 3.80 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.30 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.25 |
| Palm, Lagos, casks | lb. | .30 | .32 | .32 | .33 | .34 | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | .45 | .40 |
| Pine Oil, White | gal. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | Nom. | .57 | .57 | .57 |
| Soya Bean, Manchurian | lb. | .17⅝ | .18¾ | .19 | .19½ | .19½ | .18 | .17½ | .18⅝ | .18⅝ | .18¾ | .17¾ | .18 |

## *Pacific Coast Notes*

The Royal Soap Company has been incorporated at San Francisco, by Findley Cook, G. F. Snyder, T. Reiching, M. Green and E. Gesoret. The capital stock is placed at $100,000.

Eilert Peterson, vice-president of the American Pacific Company, and formerly manager of the Petroleum Products Company, died of influenza at Burlingame, Cal., during the Christmas holidays.

C. U. Martin, of Piedmont, Cal., president of the California Hydraulic Engineering & Supply Co., will leave shortly for Manila, P. I., to superintend the taking over by his company of a large coconut oil plant.

The Automatic Soap Recovering Corporation has been incorporated at San Francisco, with a capital stock of $200,000 by M. A. Neal, E. W. Jones, James Garvey and P. T. Palmer. The firm is marketing a patented device for recovering soap used in laundries.

Balfour, Guthrie & Co., of San Francisco, Cal., have erected a warehouse at Lindsay, Cal., in the heart of the Northern California citrus district, and will deal in insecticides. Chemicals will be shipped in tank cars and distributed from there. Paul R. Jones will have charge of the business.

Dr. W. E. Tromp de Haas, Dutch government director of gutta percha culture in Java, arrived at San Francisco recently, to confer with Luther Burbank, the plant wizard, and Professor Hilgard, of the University of California. Dr. de Haas was made director in 1900, after crude methods had destroyed many gutta percha trees.

The Standard Oil Company of California has developed an improved process of refining lubricants and it is anticipated that this will be adopted by all the other Standard companies. The new refining agent used is known as Death Valley clay, the deposit being located in Death Valley. The clay is said to have five times the effectiveness of fuller's earth, now in general use. This company controls a large deposit and has expended about $250,000 in surface improvements. It has equipped its plant at El Secunda, Cal., for the use of the new process and will shortly make the needed changes at its Richmond, Cal., plant.

# Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

**NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.**

**In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.**

## Drugs and Chemicals

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk. | lb. | .58 | — .60 |
| *Acetone | lb. | .25¼ | — .25¾ |
| Acetphenetidin | lb. | 2.75 | — 2.80 |
| *Aconitine, ⅛ oz. vials | ea. | — | — — |
| Agar, Agar, See Isinglass. | | | |
| No. 1 | lb. | .90 | — .94 |
| No. 2 | lb. | .85 | — .87 |
| No. 3 | lb. | .75 | — .76 |
| Alcohol 188 proof | gal. | — | — 4.90 |
| 190 proof, U.S.P. | gal. | — | — 4.95 |
| Cologne Spirit, 190 proof | gal. | — | — 5.00 |
| Wood, ref. 95 p.c. | gal. | — | — 1.20 |
| 97 p.c. | gal. | — | — 1.22 |
| Denatured, 180 proof | gal. | .58 | — .60 |
| 188 proof | gal. | .59 | — .61 |
| Aldehyde | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.45 |
| Almonds, bitter | lb. | .40 | — .41 |
| Sweet | lb. | .39 | — .40 |
| Meal | lb. | — | — .45 |
| Aloin, U.S.P. powd. | lb. | .99 | — 1.03 |
| Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals) | lb. | — | — — |
| Ambergris, black | oz. | 10.00 | —14.00 |
| Grey | oz. | 27.00 | —29.50 |
| Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. | lb. | .80 | — .85 |
| Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P. | lb. | — | —11.00 |
| Bichromate, C. P. | lb. | — | — 1.20 |
| Bromide, gran., bulk | lb. | .70 | — .71 |
| Carb. Dom. U.S. kegs, powd. | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Citrate, U.S.P. | lb. | — | — 1.31 |
| Green scales, U.S.P. | lb. | — | — .97 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | — | — 2.15 |
| Iodide | lb. | — | — 4.20 |
| Molybdate, Pure | lb. | — | — 7.00 |
| Muriate, C. P. | lb. | — | — .45 |
| Nitrate, cryst., C. P. | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Gran. | lb. | — | — .54 |
| Oxalate, Pure | lb. | — | — 1.15 |
| Persulphate | lb. | — | — 1.25 |
| Phosphate (Dibasic) | lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.63 |
| Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums. | gal. | 3.80 | — 4.10 |
| Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Needle powder | lb. | .13½ | — .14 |
| Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur | lb. | .35 | — .74 |
| Antipyrine, bulk | lb. | 19.50 | —21.00 |
| Apomorphine Hydrochloride | oz. | — | —31.20 |
| Areca Nuts | lb. | .34 | — .39 |
| Powdered | lb. | .44 | — .45 |
| Argols | lb. | .16 | — .18 |
| *Arsenic, red | lb. | .45 | — .54 |
| †White | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Aspirin | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz. | | — | —47.50 |
| Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz. | | — | —37.50 |
| Balm of Gilead Buds | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.50 |
| *Barium Carb. prec., pure | lb. | — | — — |
| *Chlorate, pure | lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| Bay Rum, Porto Rico | gal. | 3.45 | — 3.50 |
| St. Thomas | gal. | 3.70 | — 3.80 |
| Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds) | | | |
| Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes | | | |
| Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v. | oz. | 2.50 | — 3.00 |
| Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates) | | | |
| Bismuth, Citrate, U.S.P. | lb. | — | — 3.50 |
| Salicylate | lb. | — | — 3.35 |
| Subcarbonate, U.S.P. | lb. | — | — 3.50 |
| Subgallate | lb. | — | — 3.50 |
| Subiodide | lb. | — | — 5.60 |
| Subnitrate | lb. | — | — 3.30 |
| Subsalicylate | lb. | — | — 3.90 |
| Tannate | lb. | — | — 3.15 |
| Borax, in bbls., crystals | lb. | — | — .07¾ |
| Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs | lb. | — | — .08¾ |
| *Imported | lb. | .59 | — .60 |

*Nominal.
†Fixed Government price.


**WHERE TO BUY**

Conserve:—

**GLYCERINE**

By using:—

**NULOMOLINE "T.P."**

And save money.

All users of Glycerine should study the many advantages of Nulomoline "T.P."

Manufactured by:

**THE NULOMOLINE COMPANY**

Distributed by:

**W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.**

**100 William Street, New York City**



**To Chemical Manufacturers**

MANUFACTURERS desiring to increase their sales of CHEMICALS, etc., on the ENGLISH market, and wishing to take advantage of the services of a good sound Firm, established in 1830, with valuable connections in GREAT BRITAIN, are requested to correspond, with a view to post-war business, with:

**ALEX. H. PICKERING**

**4, Cullum St., LONDON, Eng.**


| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bromine, tech., bulk | lb. | — | — .55 |
| Burgundy Pitch, Dom. | lb. | .09 | — .09½ |
| Cadmium Bromide, crystals | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.80 |
| Iodide | lb. | — | — 4.40 |
| Metal sticks | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.60 |
| Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk | lb. | — | —10.00 |
| Hydrobromide | lb. | 10.70 | —12.00 |
| Citrated, U.S.P. | lb. | 8.00 | — 8.05 |
| Phosphate | lb. | 14.00 | —15.00 |
| Sulphate | lb. | 15.00 | —16.00 |
| Calcium Glycerophosphate | lb. | 1.80 | — 1.85 |
| Hypophosphite, 100 lbs. | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.04 |
| Iodide | lb. | — | — 4.10 |
| Phosphate, Precip. | lb. | .21 | — .23 |
| Sulphocarbolate | lb. | 1.02 | — 1.07 |
| Calomel, see Mercury. | | | |
| *Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.bk. | lb. | — | — — |
| Square of 4 ounces | lb. | — | — — |
| 16's in 1-lb. carton | lb. | — | — 2.60 |
| 24's in 1-lb. carton | lb. | — | — 2.60 |
| 32's in 1-lb. carton | lb. | — | — 2.70 |
| Cases of 100 blocks | lb. | — | — — |
| Japan, refined, 2½ lb. slabs. | lb. | — | — 2.50 |
| Monobromated, bulk | lb. | 4.25 | — 4.35 |
| Cantharides, Chinese | lb. | .95 | — .99 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.25 |
| Russian, whole | lb. | 3.50 | — 3.60 |
| Powdered | lb. | 3.75 | — 4.00 |
| Casein, C. P. | lb. | .45 | — .49 |
| Cerium Oxalate | lb. | .60 | — .62 |
| Chalk, prec. light, English | lb. | .06 | — .07½ |
| Heavy | | .03¼ | — .05 |
| Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots | lb | — | — 1.25 |

*Nominal.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Charcoal Willow, powdered | lb. | .06½ | — .07 |
| Wood, powdered | lb. | .07 | — .09 |
| Chlorine, liquefied | lb. | .15 | — .24 |
| Chloroform, drums, U.S.P. | lb. | — | — .48 |
| Chrysarobin, U.S.P. | lb. | 5.30 | — 5.40 |
| Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals | oz. | — | — 1.06 |
| Cinchonine, lAk., crystals | oz. | — | — .61 |
| Sulphate | oz. | — | — .35 |
| Cinnabar | lb. | — | — 3.45 |
| Civet | oz. | 3.00 | — 3.20 |
| Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison) | lb. | .45 | — .49 |
| Oleate | oz. | .85 | — .96 |
| Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran. | oz. | 11.00 | —11.25 |
| cryst., bulk | oz. | 11.25 | —11.50 |
| Cocoa Butter, bulk | lb. | .34 | — .35 |
| Cases, fingers | lb. | .40 | — .41 |
| Codeine, Alk., Bulk | oz. | — | —11.15 |
| Nitrate, Bulk | oz. | — | —10.00 |
| Phosphate, Bulk | oz. | — | — 8.35 |
| Sulphate, Bulk | oz. | — | — 8.90 |
| Collodion, U.S.P. | lb. | .41 | — .45 |
| *Colocynth, Apples, Trieste. | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Pulp, U.S.P. | lb. | .45 | — .49 |
| Spanish Apples | lb. | .44 | — .45 |
| Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury. | | | |
| Coumarin, refined | lb. | 15.00 | —16.00 |
| Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P. | lb. | — | — .69 |
| Powdered, 99 p.c. | lb. | — | — .68½ |
| Creosote, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.95 | — 2.05 |
| *Carbonate | lb. | 26.00 | —27.50 |
| Cresol, U.S.P. | lb. | .18 | — .25 |
| Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste | lb. | .63 | — .69 |
| Jewelers, large | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.70 |
| Small | lb. | 1.55 | — 1.60 |
| French | lb. | .43 | — .49 |
| Dover's Powder, U.S.P. | lb. | 2.80 | — 3.00 |
| Dragon's Blood, Mass. | lb. | .29 | — .34 |
| *Reeds | lb. | 4.90 | — 5.20 |
| Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials | ea. | — | — 2.75 |
| Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials | ea. | — | — 1.85 |
| Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.) | | | |
| Ergot, Russian | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.55 |
| Spanish | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.55 |
| Ether, U.S.P., 1900 | lb. | — | — .28 |
| Washed | lb. | — | — .32 |
| U.S.P., 1880 | lb. | — | — .24 |
| Eucalyptol | lb. | 1.29 | — 1.34 |
| Formaldehyde | lb. | .21 | — .22 |
| Gelatin, silver | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.35 |
| *Gold | lb. | — | — — |
| *Glycerin, C. P., bulk | lb. | — | — — |
| Drums and bbls., added | lb. | — | — .20 |
| *C.P. in cans | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| *Dynamite, drums included. | lb. | — | — .18 |
| *Saponifications, loose | lb. | — | — .12 |
| *Soap, Lye, loose | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Grains of Paradise | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.35 |
| Guaiacol, liquid | lb. | 18.00 | —19.00 |
| Guarana | lb. | .90 | — .95 |
| Haarlem Oil, bottles | gross | 5.00 | — 8.60 |
| **Hexamethylenetetramine** | **lb.** | **1.30** | **— 1.35** |
| Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime | lb. | .30 | — .31 |
| Pacific Coast, 1918, prime | lb. | .30 | — .31 |
| Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots | | | |
| 4-oz. bottles | gross | — | — 7.25 |
| 12-oz. bottles | gross | — | —16.25 |
| 16-oz. bottles | gross | — | —19.25 |
| Hydroquinone, bulk | lb. | 2.85 | — 3.00 |
| Iodine, Resublimed | lb. | 4.25 | — 4.30 |
| Iodoform, Powdered, bulk | lb. | — | — 5.00 |
| Crystals | lb. | — | — 5.55 |
| Iron Citrate, U.S.P. | lb. | — | — 1.31 |
| Green scales, U.S.P. | lb. | — | — 1.64 |
| Phosphate, U.S.P. | lb. | — | — 1.21 |
| Pyrophosphate, U.S.P. | lb. | — | — 1.26 |
| *Isinglass, American | lb. | .80 | — .81 |
| Russian | lb. | 9.00 | — 9.20 |
| See Agar Agar | | | |
| Kamala, U.S.P. | lb. | 3.15 | — 3.35 |
| Kola Nuts, West Indies | lb. | .22 | — .24 |
| Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P. | lb. | .36 | — .37 |
| Anhydrous, cans | lb. | .46 | — .47 |
| Lead Iodide, U.S.P. | lb. | — | — 2.95 |
| Licorice, U.S.P., Syrian | lb. | .24 | — .30 |
| *Sticks, bdls. Corigliano | lb. | .83 | — .84 |
| Lupulin | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.20 |
| Lycopodium, U.S.P. | lb. | — | — 1.65 |
| Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls. | lb. | .25 | — .29 |
| Glycerophosphate | lb. | — | — 4.55 |
| Hyphophosphite | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.70 |
| Iodide | lb. | — | — 4.85 |
| Oxide, tins light | lb. | — | — 1.10 |
| Peroxide, cans | lb. | — | — 2.15 |

*Nominal. †Government fixed price.

# Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Magnesium Salicylate | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.37 |
| Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech. 100-lbs. | | 3.37½ | — 3.45 |
| U. S. P. 100-lbs. | | 3.62½ | — 3.87 |
| Manganese Glycerophos | lb. | 3.35 | — 3.40 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.70 |
| Iodide | lb. | — | — 4.85 |
| Peroxide | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Sulphate, crystals | lb. | .60 | — .67 |
| Manna, large flake | lb. | .75 | — .85 |
| Small flake | lb. | .58 | — .60 |
| Menthol, Japanese | lb. | 6.00 | — 6.25 |
| Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs. | lb. | — | —110.00 |
| Bisulphate | lb. | — | — 1.42 |
| Blue Mass | lb. | — | — .89 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — .91 |
| Blue Ointment, 30 p.c. | lb. | — | — .87 |
| 50 p.c. | lb. | — | — 1.22 |
| Calomel, Amer. | lb. | — | — 1.84 |
| Corrosive Sublimate cryst. | lb. | — | — 1.71 |
| Powdered, Granular | lb. | — | — 1.66 |
| Iodide, Green | lb. | — | — 4.25 |
| Red | lb. | — | — 4.35 |
| Yellow | lb. | — | — 4.25 |
| Red Precipitate | lb. | — | — 2.02 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — 2.12 |
| White Precipitate | lb. | — | — 2.13 |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — 2.18 |
| with chalk | lb. | — | — .89 |
| Methylene Blue, medicinal | lb. | 12.90 | —14.75 |
| Milk, powdered | lb. | .16 | — .19 |
| Mirbane Oil, refined, drums | lb. | .17½ | — .19½ |
| Morphine, Acet. bulk | oz. | — | —12.80 |
| Sulphate, bulk | oz. | — | —11.80 |
| Diacetyl. Hydcl., 5-oz. cans | oz. | — | —15.70 |
| Moss, Iceland | lb. | .21 | — .23 |
| Irish | lb. | .11½ | — .13 |
| Musk, pods, Cab | oz. | 12.00 | —12.40 |
| Tonquin | oz. | 25.00 | —26.00 |
| Grain, Cab | oz. | 18.50 | —19.00 |
| Tonquin | lb. | 42.00 | —44.00 |
| *Synthetic | lb. | 30.00 | —30.10 |
| Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products. | | | |
| Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate | lb. | — | — .22 |
| Sulphate | lb. | .27 | — .29 |
| Nux Vomica, whole | lb. | .10½ | — .11 |
| Powdered | lb. | .14 | — .18 |
| *Opium, cases, U.S.P. | lb. | — | —22.50 |
| Granular | lb. | — | —25.50 |
| Powdered, U.S.P. | lb. | — | —24.50 |
| Oxgall, pure U.S.P. | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.55 |
| Papain | lb. | 4.70 | — 5.20 |
| Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal. | | 3.10 | — 3.60 |
| Paris Green, kegs | lb. | .40 | — .42 |
| Petrolatum, light amber bbls. | lb. | .09½ | — .10 |
| Cream White | lb. | .09 | — .09½ |
| Lily White | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Snow White | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Phenolphthalein | lb. | 5.00 | — 5.50 |
| Phosphorus, yellow | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.40 |
| Red | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.80 |
| Pilocarpine | oz. | 16.00 | —16.20 |
| Poppy Heads | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.50 |
| Potassium acetate | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.15 |
| Bicarb. | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| Bisulphate | lb. | .45 | — .60 |
| C. P. | lb. | .75 | — .85 |
| Bromide Crystals, bulk | lb. | — | — .71 |
| Granulated | lb. | — | — .66 |
| Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10 | lb. | — | — 1.70 |
| Citrate, bulk U.S.P. | lb. | — | — 2.02 |
| Glycerophosphate, bulk | oz. | — | — 1.45 |
| Hypophosphite, bulk | oz. | 2.15 | — 2.20 |
| Iodide, bulk | lb. | — | — 3.55 |
| Lactophosphate | oz. | — | — .25 |
| Permanganate, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 2.00 | — 3.75 |
| Sulphate, C.P. | lb. | 1.11 | — 1.16 |
| Tartrate, powdered | lb. | 1.31 | — 1.32 |
| Procaine, oz. bottles | | 7.00 | — 7.50 |
| 5 gr. bottles | | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins | oz. | — | — .90 |
| Sulphate, 100 oz. tins | oz. | — | — .90 |
| 50-oz. tins | oz. | — | — .91 |
| 25-oz. tins | oz. | — | — .92 |
| 5-oz. tins | oz. | — | — .94 |
| 1-oz. tins | oz. | — | — .98 |
| Second Hands, Java | oz. | 1.10 | — 1.15 |
| Second Hands, American | oz. | — | — 1.15 |
| Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins | oz. | — | — 1.06 |
| Sulphate, tins | oz. | — | — .70 |
| Resorcin crystals, U.S.P. | lb. | 7.75 | — 7.90 |
| Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. | lb. | — | — .47 |
| Powdered, bbls. | lb. | — | — .46½ |
| Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble | lb. | 5.50 | — 5.75 |
| U.S.P., Insoluble | lb. | 5.25 | — 5.75 |
| Salicin, bulk | lb. | 30.00 | —30.50 |

*Nominal


WHERE TO BUY

**POTASSIUM CARBONATE**
all grades
**SACCHARIN INSOLUBLE**
spot and future
**THE W. K. JAHN COMPANY**
13-21 Park Row .·. N. Y. City

1892 **ALEX. C. FERGUSSON, JR.** 1918
DYESTUFFS and CHEMICALS
Fuchsine Crystals, Bismark Brown, Acid Scarlet, Ponceau

Phthalic Anhyd.—Red Prussiate

Dyewood Extracts

450 Chestnut Street Philadelphia


| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salol, U.S.P., bulk | lb. | 1.55 | — 1.60 |
| Sandalwood | lb. | — | — .60 |
| Ground | lb. | — | — .65 |
| Santonin, cryst., U.S.P. | lb. | 49.00 | —49.25 |
| Powdered | lb. | 49.50 | —49.75 |
| Scammony, resin | lb. | 2.95 | — 3.20 |
| Powdered | lb. | 3.05 | — 3.30 |
| Seidlitz Mixture, bbls. | lb. | — | — .36 |
| Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots | oz. | — | — .65¼ |
| Soap, Castile, white, pure | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Marseilles, white | lb. | — | — .24 |
| Green, pure | lb. | — | — — |
| Ordinary | lb. | — | — — |
| Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran. | lb. | .25 | — .29 |
| Benzoate, gran. U.S.P. | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.90 |
| Bicarb, U.S.P., powd., bbls. | lb. | .03¼ | — .04 |
| Bromide, U.S.P., bulk | lb. | .60 | — .61 |
| Cacodylate | oz. | 2.50 | — 3.50 |
| Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c.b. 10 | lb. | — | — .50 |
| Granular, c.b. 10 | lb. | — | — .52 |
| Citrate, U.S.P., cryst. | lb. | — | — 1.08 |
| Granular, U.S.P. | lb. | — | — 1.18 |
| Glycerophosphate, crystals | lb. | 2.20 | — 2.25 |
| Hypophosphite, U.S.P. | lb. | 3.35 | — 3.40 |
| Iodide, bulk | lb. | — | — 3.90 |
| Phosphate, U.S.P., gran. | lb. | — | — .13 |
| Recryst. | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Dried | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Salicylate, U.S.P. | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) | lb. | — | — .12 |
| Spermaceti, blocks | lb. | .27 | — .28 |
| Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P. | lb. | .45 | — .55 |
| Aromatic, U.S.P. | lb. | .47 | — .50 |
| Nitrous Ether, U.S.P. | lb. | .48 | — .49 |
| Ether Comp. | lb. | — | — 1.65 |
| Storax, liquid cases | lb. | 3.60 | — 4.60 |
| Strontium Brom. Cryst, blk | lb. | .60 | — .61 |
| Iodide, bulk | lb. | — | — 3.50 |
| Nitrate | lb. | .24 | — .29 |
| Salicylate, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.30 |
| Strychnine Alkd., cryst. | oz. | — | — 1.80 |
| Acetate | oz. | — | — 1.80 |
| Nitrate | oz. | — | — 1.80 |
| Sulphate, crystals, bulk | oz. | — | — 1.40 |
| Sugar of Milk, powdered | lb. | — | — .58 |
| Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots | | 1.15 | — 1.20 |
| Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. | lb. | 13.00 | —14.00 |
| Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. | lb. | 16.00 | —16.75 |
| Sulphur, roll, bbls. | 100 lbs. | — | — 3.20 |
| Flour, com'l | 100 lbs. | — | — 1.90 |
| Flowers | 100 lbs. | — | — 3.55 |
| Tamarinds, bbls. | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Kegs | per keg | 6.95 | — 7.40 |
| Tartar Emetic, tech. | lb. | .67 | — .67½ |
| U.S.P. | lb. | .73 | — .73½ |
| Terpin Hydrate | lb. | .49 | — .50 |
| Thymol, crystals, U.S.P. | lb. | 13.50 | —14.00 |
| Iodide, U.S.P., bulk | lb. | 15.45 | —16.00 |
| Tin, bichloride, bbls. | lb. | .28 | — .29 |
| Oxide, 500 lb. bbls. | lb. | — | — .75 |
| Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes. | | | |
| *Turpentine, Venice, True | lb. | 5.80 | — 6.00 |
| Artificial | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Spirits, see Naval Stores. | | | |
| Vanillin | oz. | — | — .85 |
| Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist. bbl. | gal. | 1.18 | — 1.20 |
| Zinc Carbonate | lb. | .21 | — .22 |
| Chloride | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Iodide, bulk | lb. | — | — 4.00 |
| Metallic, C. P. | lb. | .45 | — .75 |
| Oxide, U.S.P., bbls. | lb. | .35 | — .37 |

*Nominal.

## Acids

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acetic, 28 p.c. | lb. | .05 | — .05½ |
| *Glacial | lb. | .19½ | — .21 |
| Acetyl-salicylic | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| Benzoic, from gum | lb. | — | — — |
| U.S.P. ex toluol | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.50 |
| Boric, cryst., bbls. | lb. | .13¼ | — .15 |
| Powdered, bbls. | lb. | .13½ | — .15 |
| Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c. | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.55 |
| Camphoric | lb. | 4.40 | — 4.50 |
| *Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs. | lb. | .15 | — .30 |
| 1-lb. bottles | lb. | .50 | — .51 |
| 5-lb. bottles | lb. | .48 | — .49 |
| 0 to 100-lb. tins | lb. | .45 | — .47 |
| Chromic, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.50 |
| Chrysophanic | lb. | 6.20 | — 6.35 |
| Citric, crystals, bbls. | lb. | — | — 1.25½ |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — 1.26 |
| Second hands | lb. | — | — 1.20 |
| Cresylic, 95-100 p.c. | gal. | 1.15 | — 1.25 |
| Formic, 75 p.c., tech | lb. | .36½ | — .38 |
| Gallic, U.S.P., bulk | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.65 |
| Glycerophosphoric | lb. | 3.45 | — 5.00 |
| Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150 | oz. | .25 | — .30 |
| Hydrobromic, Conc. | lb. | 2.40 | — 2.45 |
| Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P. | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P. | lb. | .11 | — .11½ |
| Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech. | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| 20 p.c. tech. | lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c. | lb. | — | — 2.50 |
| U.S.P., 10 p.c. | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| *Lactic, U.S.P., VIII | lb. | — | — 2.85 |
| *U.S.P., IX | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.40 |
| Molybdic, C.P. | lb. | 6.90 | — 7.40 |
| Muriatic 20 deg. carboys | lb. | — | — .02 |
| Nitric, 42 deg. carboys | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Nitro Muriatic | lb. | .20 | — .23 |
| Oleic, purified | lb. | .23 | — .28 |
| Oxalic, cryst., bbls. | lb. | .37 | — .39 |
| *Picric, kegs | lb. | — | — .85 |
| Phosphoric, 85-88p.c.syr.U.S.P. | lb. | .45 | — .46 |
| 50 p.c. tech. | lb. | .23½ | — .25½ |
| Pyrogallic, resublimed | lb. | 3.30 | — 3.50 |
| Crystals, bottles | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.20 |
| Pyroligneous, purified | lb. | .05 | — .05½ |
| Technical | gal. | .12 | — .12½ |
| Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P. | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Stearic, triple pressed | lb. | .26 | — .28 |
| Sulphuric, C.P. | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| 66 deg. tech. f.o.b. wks. | ton | — | —25.00 |
| *Sulphurous | lb. | .06 | — .06½ |
| Tannic, technical | lb. | .65 | — .85 |
| U.S.P., bulk | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.45 |
| Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P. | lb. | — | — .87½ |
| Powdered, U.S.P. | lb. | — | — .86½ |
| Trichloracetic, U.S.P. | lb. | 4.40 | — 4.50 |

## Essential Oils

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Almond, bitter | lb. | 12.00 | —13.00 |
| Tech. Artificial | lb. | 5.00 | — 5.25 |
| Free from chlorine | lb. | 5.50 | — 5.75 |
| Sweet | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Amber, crude | lb. | 2.40 | — 2.50 |
| Rectified | lb. | 4.25 | — 4.50 |
| Anise, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.65 | — 2.00 |
| Bay | lb. | 2.90 | — 3.00 |
| Bergamot | lb. | 7.00 | — 7.25 |
| *Synthetic | lb. | 4.50 | — 4.75 |
| Bois de Rose | lb. | 5.00 | — 5.25 |
| Cade | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.25 |
| Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs. | lb. | .75 | — .85 |
| Camphor | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Japanese, white | lb. | .24 | — .25 |
| Caraway, Rectified | lb. | 7.75 | — 8.25 |
| Cassia, 75-80 p.c. | lb. | — | — 2.80 |
| Lead, Free | lb. | 2.90 | — 3.00 |
| *Redistilled, U.S.P. | lb. | — | — 3.50 |
| Cedar Leaf | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.25 |
| Cedar Wood | lb. | .22 | — .24 |
| Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy | lb. | 23.00 | —24.00 |
| Citronella, Native | lb. | .51 | — .55 |
| Java | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| *Cloves, can | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.10 |
| *Bottles | lb. | 3.35 | — 3.40 |
| Copaiba, U.S.P. | lb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Coriander, U.S.P. | lb. | — | —32.00 |
| Cubebs, U.S.P. | lb. | 8.50 | — 8.75 |
| Cumin | lb. | 10.00 | —11.00 |
| Erigeron | lb. | 4.50 | — 5.00 |
| Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P. | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Fennel, sweet, U.S.P. | lb. | 3.75 | — 4.00 |
| Geranium, Rose Algerian | lb. | 10.25 | —10.30 |
| Bourbon (Reunion) | lb. | 9.50 | —10.00 |
| Turkish | lb. | 5.25 | — 5.50 |
| *Ginger | lb. | 8.00 | — 8.25 |
| Gingergrass | lb. | — | — 3.25 |
| Hemlock | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.25 |
| Juniper Berries, rect. | lb. | 11.50 | —12.00 |

*Nominal

# Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Juniper Berries, Twice rect. | lb. | 12.75 | —13.00 |
| Wood | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.15 |
| Lavender Flowers, U.S.P. | lb. | 6.50 | — 7.00 |
| Garden | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.25 |
| Spike | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Lemon, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.80 |
| Lemongrass, Native | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.45 |
| Limes, Expressed | lb. | 5.50 | — 5.75 |
| Distilled | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Linaloe | lb. | 5.00 | — 5.25 |
| Mace, distilled | lb. | 2.35 | — 2.40 |
| *Mustard, natural | lb. | — | —32.00 |
| Artificial | lb. | 16.00 | —18.00 |
| Neroli, bigarade | lb. | 80.00 | —90.00 |
| Petale | lb. | 110.00 | —120.00 |
| Artificial | lb. | 15.00 | —18.00 |
| Nutmeg, U.S.P. | lb. | 2.30 | — 2.35 |
| Orange, bitter | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.35 |
| Sweet, West Indian | lb. | 1.80 | — 1.90 |
| Italian | lb. | 2.90 | — 3.05 |
| *Oris Concrete | oz. | 5.25 | — 5.50 |
| Origanum, Imitation | lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| Patchouli | lb. | 26.00 | —28.00 |
| Pennyroyal, domestic | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.85 |
| Imported | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.30 |
| Peppermint, tins | lb. | 5.10 | — 5.25 |
| Bottles | lb. | 5.00 | — 5.20 |
| Bulk | lb. | 5.05 | — 5.15 |
| Petit Grain, So. America | lb. | — | — 4.00 |
| French | lb. | 8.50 | — 8.60 |
| Pinus Sylvestrus | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| Pumilio | lb. | 5.75 | — 6.00 |
| Rose, French | oz. | 25.00 | —25.50 |
| Synthetic, red | lb. | 50.00 | —60.00 |
| Rosemary, French, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Safrol | lb. | — | — .65 |
| Sandalwood, East India | lb. | 13.00 | —13.25 |
| Sassafras, natural | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| Artificial | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Savin | lb. | 6.50 | — 7.00 |
| *Spearmint | lb. | — | — 5.50 |
| Spruce | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.25 |
| Tansy, Amer. | lb. | 4.25 | — 4.50 |
| Thyme, red, French, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.95 | — 2.05 |
| White, French | lb. | 2.15 | — 2.25 |
| Wintergreen, U.S.P. | lb. | 7.50 | — 8.00 |
| Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk | lb. | .90 | — 1.10 |
| Wormseed, Baltimore | lb. | — | — 4.50 |
| Wormwood, Dom. | lb. | 5.50 | — 5.55 |
| Ylang Ylang, Bourbon | lb. | — | —18.00 |
| Manila | lb. | — | —40.00 |
| Artificial | lb. | — | —12.00 |

### OLEORESINS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Aspidium (Malefern) | lb. | 11.50 | —12.00 |
| Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles | lb. | 4.50 | — 4.75 |
| Cubeb | lb. | 7.50 | — 7.75 |
| *Ginger | lb. | 3.75 | — 4.00 |
| *Malefern | lb. | 16.00 | —16.50 |
| Mullein (so-called) | lb. | 5.00 | — 5.25 |
| *Orris, domestic | lb. | — | —20.00 |
| Imported | lb. | 20.00 | —21.00 |
| *Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum) | lb. | 7.50 | — 8.00 |
| *Pepper, black | lb. | — | — 7.00 |

## Crude Drugs

### BALSAMS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copaiba, Para | lb. | .57 | — .59 |
| South American | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Fir, Canada | lb. | 7.90 | — 8.00 |
| Oregon | gal. | 1.60 | — 1.65 |
| Peru | lb. | 3.40 | — 3.45 |
| Tolu | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.25 |

### BARKS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Angostura | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Basswood Bark, pressed | lb. | .17 | — .21 |
| Blackhaw, of root | lb. | .63 | — .65 |
| of Tree | lb. | .35 | — .45 |
| Buckthorn | lb. | .23 | — .24 |
| Calisaya | lb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Cascara Sagrada | lb. | .21 | — .22 |
| Cascarilla, quills | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| Siftings | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Chestnut | lb. | .10 | — .10½ |
| Chincona, red quills | lb. | .65 | — .73 |
| Broken | lb. | .60 | — .70 |
| *Yellow "quills" | lb. | — | — — |
| *Broken | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| *Loxa, pale, bs | lb. | — | — — |
| *Powdered, boxes | lb. | — | — — |
| *Maracaibo, yellow, powd. | lb. | — | — — |
| Condurango | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Cotton Root | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Cramp (true) | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Cramp (so-called) | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Dogwood, Jamaica | lb. | .09½ | — .10 |
| Elm, grinding | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Select bdls. | lb. | .19 | — .20 |

*Nominal

WHERE TO BUY

**Antoine Chiris Co.**
NEW YORK
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS
ESSENTIAL OILS
SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

**Fritzsche Brothers**
New York
**ESSENTIAL - OILS**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hemlock | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Lemon Peel | lb. | .10 | — .10½ |
| Mezereon | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| Oak, red | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| White | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Orange Peel, bitter | lb. | .10 | — .13 |
| Malaga, Sweet | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Trieste, sweet | lb. | .13 | — .13½ |
| Prickly Ash, Southern | lb. | .15 | — .15½ |
| Northern | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Pomegranate of Root | lb. | .26 | — .28 |
| of Fruit | lb. | .31 | — .32 |
| Sassafras, ordinary | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Select | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Simaruba | lb. | .63 | — .69 |
| Soap, whole | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Cut | lb. | .18 | — .21 |
| Crushed | lb. | .16 | — .18 |
| Wahoo, of Root | lb | — | — .55 |
| of Tree | lb. | .23 | — .24 |
| Willow, Black | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| White | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| White Pine | lb. | .07 | — .08 |
| White Poplar | lb. | .07 | — .08 |
| Wild Cherry | lb. | .26 | — .35 |
| Witch Hazel | lb. | .06 | — .07 |

### BEANS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calabar | lb. | .74 | — .79 |
| St. Ignatius | lb. | .27 | — .28 |
| St. John's Bread | lb. | .29 | — .30 |
| Tonka, Angostura | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.25 |
| Para | lb. | .70 | — .73 |
| Surinam | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Vanilla, Mexican, whole | lb. | 4.35 | — 5.90 |
| Cuts | lb. | 2.90 | — 3.20 |
| Bourbon | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.95 |
| South American | lb. | 2.95 | — 3.20 |
| Tahiti, White Label | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.70 |
| Green Label | lb. | 1.55 | — 1.60 |

### BERRIES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cubeb, ordinary | lb. | 1.31 | — 1.32 |
| *XX | lb. | 1.34 | — 1.39 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.40 |
| Fish | lb. | .65 | — .69 |
| Horse, Nettle, dry | lb. | .67 | — .70 |
| Juniper | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Laurel | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| oke | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Prickley Ash | lb. | .10½ | — .11 |
| Saw Palmetto | lb. | .14 | — .16 |
| Sloe | lb. | .40 | — .42 |

### FLOWERS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arnica | lb. | .75 | — .76 |
| Powdered | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Borage | lb. | .59 | — .69 |
| Calendula Petals | lb. | 1.05 | — 2.60 |
| *Chamomile, German | lb. | — | — — |
| Hungarian type | lb. | .46 | — .50 |
| Roman | lb. | .84 | — .85 |
| Spanish | lb. | .42 | — .50 |
| Clover Tops | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Dogwood | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Elder | lb. | .31 | — .32 |
| Insect, open | lb. | .30 | — .33 |
| *Closed | lb. | .38 | — .39 |
| *Powd. Flowers and stems | lb. | .34 | — .35 |
| Powd. Flowers | lb. | .33 | — .35 |
| *Kousso | lb. | — | — .60 |
| Lavender, ordinary | lb. | .24 | — .25 |
| Select | lb. | — | — .35 |

*Nominal.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linden, with leaves | lb. | .35 | — .37 |
| Without Leaves | lb. | .60 | — .63 |
| Malva, blue | lb. | 2.50 | — 3.00 |
| Black | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Mullein | lb. | 1.79 | — 1.80 |
| Orange | lb. | 1.95 | — 2.00 |
| Ox-Eye, Daisy | lb. | .01 | — .02 |
| Poppy, red | lb. | .95 | — 1.10 |
| Rosemary | lb. | .69 | — .70 |
| Saffron, American | lb. | .39 | — .41 |
| Valencia | lb. | 14.95 | —15.90 |
| Tilia (see Linden) | | | |

### GUMS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aloes, Barbados | lb. | .98 | — 1.05 |
| Cape | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Curacao, cases | lb. | .08½ | — .09 |
| *Socotrine, whole | lb. | — | — 1.00 |
| *Powdered | lb. | — | — 1.10 |
| Ammoniac, tears | lb. | 1.46 | — 1.52 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.49 | — 1.53 |
| Arabic, firsts | lb. | .50 | — .51 |
| *Seconds | lb. | — | — — |
| Sorts Amber | lb. | .25½ | — .26¼ |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — .45 |
| Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P. | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.05 |
| Powdered, U.S.P. | lb. | 3.10 | — 3.15 |
| Benzoin, Siam | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.50 |
| Sumatra | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Catechu | lb. | .20 | — .23 |
| *Chicle, Mexican | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.15 |
| Euphorbium | lb. | .23 | — .25 |
| Powdered | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Galbanum | lb. | 1.38 | — 1.45 |
| Gamboge | lb. | 1.95 | — 2.05 |
| Guaiac | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.75 |
| Hemlock | lb. | .83 | — .90 |
| Kino | lb. | .49 | — .59 |
| Mastic | lb. | — | — 1.10 |
| Myrrh, Select | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Sorts | lb. | .70 | — .78 |
| Siftings | lb. | — | — .50 |
| Olibanum, siftings | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| Tears | lb. | .18 | — .30 |
| Sandarac | lb. | .71 | — .72 |
| *Senegal, picked | lb. | .34 | — .39 |
| Sorts | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Spruce | lb. | .63 | — .72 |
| Styrax, Art. cases | lb. | 1.80 | — 1.85 |
| Thus, per bbl. | 280-lb. | 18.20 | —18.45 |
| Tragacanth, Aleppo first | lb. | 4.15 | — 4.25 |
| *Seconds | lb. | 2.50 | — 3.20 |
| *Thirds | lb. | 2.75 | — 2.95 |
| *Turkey, firsts | lb. | — | — — |
| *Seconds | lb. | — | — — |
| Thirds | lb. | — | — — |

### LEAVES AND HERBS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aconite | lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| Balmony | lb. | .11 | — .13 |
| Bay, true | lb. | — | — — |
| Belladonna | lb. | .95 | — 1.45 |
| Boneset, leaves and tops | lb. | .17 | — .19 |
| Buchu, short | lb. | 2.65 | — 2.75 |
| Long | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.55 |
| Cannabis, true, imported | lb. | 3.50 | — 3.60 |
| American | lb. | .29 | — .55 |
| Catnip | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| Chestnut | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Chiretta | lb. | .39 | — .40 |
| Coca, Huanuco | lb. | — | — — |
| *Truxillo | lb. | .54 | — .58 |
| Coltsfoot | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Conium | lb. | .29 | — .33 |
| Corn Silk | lb. | .11 | — .13 |
| Damiana | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Deer Tongue | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Digitalis, Domestic | lb. | — | — .45 |
| Imported | lb. | .38 | — .40 |
| Eucalyptus | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Euphorbia Pilulifera | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Grindelia Robusta | lb. | .09 | — .11 |
| *Henbane, German | lb. | — | — — |
| *Russian | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.25 |
| Domestic | lb. | 1.05 | — 1.10 |
| Henna | lb. | .31 | — .32 |
| Horehound | lb. | .21 | — .23 |
| Jaborandi | lb. | .32 | — .38 |
| Laurel | lb. | .11½ | — .11¾ |
| Life Everlasting | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Liverwort | lb. | .29 | — .35 |
| Lobelia | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Matico | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| *Marjoram, German | lb. | — | — — |
| *French | lb. | — | — — |
| Motherwort herb | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Patchouli | lb. | .76 | — .83 |
| Pennyroyal | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Peppermint, American | lb. | .26 | — .29 |
| Pichi | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Prince's Pine | lb. | — | — .40 |

*Nominal.

# Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plantain | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Pulsatilla | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.50 |
| Queen of the Meadow | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Rose, red | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.28 |
| Rosemary | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Rue | lb. | .39 | — .44 |
| *Sage, Austrian, stemless | lb. | — | — — |
| *Grinding | lb. | — | — — |
| Greek, stemless | lb. | .20 | — .20½ |
| Spanish | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Savory | lb. | .23 | — .23½ |
| Senna, Alexandria, whole | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Half Leaf | lb. | .70 | — .80 |
| Siftings | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Powdered | lb. | .42 | — .45 |
| Tinnevelly | lb. | .13 | — .20 |
| Pods | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Skullcap, Western | lb. | .17 | — .19 |
| Spearmint American | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Squaw Vine | lb. | .27 | — .30 |
| Stramonium | lb. | .19 | — .20 |
| Tansy | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Thyme, Spanish | lb. | .11 | — .11½ |
| French | lb. | .14 | — .14½ |
| Uva Ursi | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Witch Hazel | lb. | .06½ | — .08 |
| Wormwood imported | lb. | .14 | — .17 |
| Yerba Santa | lb. | .06 | — .08 |
| **ROOTS** | | | |
| Aconite, U.S.P. | lb. | .39 | — .44 |
| Powdered | lb. | .48 | — .55 |
| German | lb. | — | — — |
| *Powdered | lb. | — | — — |
| Alkanet | lb. | 2.95 | — 3.40 |
| Althea, cut | lb. | .79 | — .80 |
| Whole | lb. | .35 | — .37 |
| Angelica American | lb. | .37 | — .40 |
| Imported | lb. | .59 | — .69 |
| Arnica | lb. | .79 | — .98 |
| Arrowroot, American | lb. | .24½ | — .25 |
| Bermuda | lb. | .56 | — .60 |
| St. Vincent | lb. | .41 | — .45 |
| Bamboo Rrier | lb. | .12 | — .16 |
| Bearsfoot | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Belladonna | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.45 |
| Powdered | lb. | 2.10 | — 2.55 |
| Berberis, Aquifolium | lb. | .14 | — .17 |
| Beth | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Blood | lb. | .79 | — .84 |
| Blueflag | lb. | .32 | — .34 |
| Bryonia | lb. | .29 | — .30 |
| Burdock, Imported | lb. | .19 | — .21 |
| American | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Calamus, bleached | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.35 |
| Unbleached, natural | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Cohosh, black | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Blue | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Colchicum | lb. | 1.45 | — 2.00 |
| Colombo, whole | lb. | .24 | — .29 |
| Comfrey | lb. | .21 | — .22 |
| Culver's | lb. | .19 | — .20 |
| Cranesbill, see Geranium. | | | |
| Dandelion, English | lb. | .29 | — .30 |
| American | lb. | .26 | — .27 |
| Doggrass Dom. | lb. | 39 | — .45 |
| Cut Bermuda | lb. | .29 | — .30 |
| Echinacea | lb. | .35 | — .36 |
| Elecampane | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Galangal | lb. | .26 | — .27 |
| Gelsemium | lb. | .10 | — .13 |
| Gentian | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Powdered | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Geranium | lb. | .07 | — .09 |
| Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| Bleached | lb. | .26 | — .28 |
| *Ginseng, Cultivated | lb. | — | — — |
| Wild, Eastern | lb. | — | — — |
| Northwestern | lb. | — | — — |
| Southern | lb. | — | — — |
| Golden Seal | lb. | 5.30 | — 5.35 |
| Powdered | lb. | 5.65 | — 5.80 |
| Grape, Oregon | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| *Hellebore, Black, Imported | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.50 |
| White, Domestic | lb. | .21 | — .22 |
| Powdered | lb. | .24 | — .26 |
| *Imported | lb. | — | — — |
| Ipecac, Cartagena | lb. | 4.20 | — 4.40 |
| Powdered | lb. | 4.40 | — 4.85 |
| Rio, whole | lb. | 3.40 | — 3.45 |
| Powdered | lb. | 3.70 | — 3.75 |
| Jalap, whole | lb. | .59 | — .63 |
| Powdered | lb. | .69 | — .74 |
| Kava Kava | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Lady Slipper | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Licorice, Russian, cut | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Spanish natural bales | lb. | .29 | — .30 |
| Selected | lb. | .32 | — .34 |
| Powdered | lb. | .34 | — .35 |
| *Lovage, American | lb. | .73 | — .75 |
| Manaca | lb. | .27 | — .29 |
| Mandrake | lb. | .16 | — .19 |

*Nominal.


**WHERE TO BUY**

**Ibero-American Export Co.,**
INCORPORATED
**10 Bridge Street, New York**

*OFFER*

**Licorice Root—African Caraway Seed**
**Sage Leaves—Rosemary Leaves**


| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Musk, Russian | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| Orris, Florentine, bold | lb. | .31 | — .32 |
| Verona | lb. | .28 | — .29 |
| *Finger | lb. | 2.08 | — 2.12 |
| Pareira Brava | lb. | .33 | — .34 |
| Pellitory | lb. | .29 | — .31 |
| Pink, true | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Pleurisy | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Poke | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Rhatany | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Rhubarb Shensi | lb. | .82 | — .90 |
| Chips | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| Cuts | lb. | .74 | — 2.45 |
| High Dried | lb. | .80 | — .85 |
| Sarsaparilla, Honduras | lb. | .79 | — .82 |
| American | lb. | .38 | — .43 |
| Mexican | lb. | .31 | — .33 |
| Senega, Northern | lb. | 1.02 | — 1.05 |
| Southern | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.15 |
| Serpentaria | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Skunk Cabbage | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Snake, Canada natural | lb. | .45 | — .48 |
| Stripped | lb. | .46 | — .49 |
| Spikenard | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Squill, white | lb. | .15 | — .17 |
| Stillingia | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Stone | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Unicorn false (helonias) | lb. | .55 | — .57 |
| True (Aletris) | lb. | .65 | — .67 |
| Valerian, Belgian | lb. | 1.38 | — 1.48 |
| *English | lb. | — | — — |
| *German | lb. | — | — — |
| Japanese | lb. | 1.13 | — 1.21 |
| Yellow Dock | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| Domestic | lb. | — | — — |
| Yellow Parilla | lb. | 11 | — .12 |
| **SEEDS** | | | |
| *Anise, Levant | lb. | — | — — |
| Spanish | lb. | .24 | — .25 |
| Star | lb. | .24 | — .24½ |
| Canary, Spanish | lb. | — | — — |
| South American | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Caraway, African | lb. | .52 | — .52½ |
| *Dutch | lb. | — | — — |
| Domestic | lb. | .68 | — .69 |
| Cardamom, fair bleached | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Celery | lb. | .52½ | — .53 |
| Colchicum | lb. | 3.45 | — 3.70 |
| Conium | lb. | .39 | — .40 |
| Coriander, Bombay | lb. | .08½ | — .08¾ |
| Morocco, Unbleached | lb. | .08½ | — .08¾ |
| Mogador, Unbleached | lb. | .08½ | — .09 |
| Bleached | lb. | .11 | — .11¼ |
| *Cumin, Levant | lb. | .17½ | — .19 |
| *Malta | lb. | .18¾ | — .19½ |
| Morocco | lb. | .10¾ | — .11 |
| Dill | lb. | .16 | — .16½ |
| Fennel, French | lb. | .16 | — .16½ |
| *German, small | lb. | — | — — |
| *Roumanian, small | lb. | — | — — |
| Flax, whole | per bbl. | 18.25 | —19.00 |
| Ground | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Foenugreek | lb. | .08 | — .08½ |
| Hemp, Manchurian | lb. | .07¼ | — .07½ |
| *Russian | lb. | — | — — |
| Job's Tears, white | lb. | .05½ | — .06 |
| Larkspur | lb. | — | — .35 |
| Lobelia | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Mustard, Bari, Brown | lb. | — | — — |
| *Dutch | lb. | — | — — |
| Bombay, Brown | lb. | .24 | — .25 |
| California Trieste, brown | lb. | .28 | — .29 |
| Chinese, Yellow | lb. | .11 | — .11¼ |
| *English, yellow | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Parsley | lb. | .23 | — .25 |
| Poppy, Dutch | lb. | — | — — |
| Russian blue | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Indian | lb. | .36 | — .36½ |
| Quince | lb. | 1.19 | — 1.23 |
| *Nominal. | | | |
| Rape, English | lb. | — | — — |
| Japanese small | lb. | .09¼ | — .09¼ |
| Domestic | lb. | .10 | — .10½ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sabadilla | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Stramonium | lb. | .36 | — .39 |
| Strophanthus, Hispidus | lb. | 1.55 | — 1.60 |
| Kombe | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.75 |
| Sunflower, domestic | lb. | .10⅝ | — .10¾ |
| South American | lb. | .09 | — .09¾ |
| Manchurian | lb. | — | — .10½ |
| Worm, American | lb. | .08½ | — .09½ |
| Levant | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.50 |
| **SPICES** | | | |
| Capsicum, African pods | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Bombay | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Japan | lb. | .12¾ | — .13 |
| Cassia, Batavia, No. 1 | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| China, Selected, mats | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Saigon, assortment | lb. | .46 | — .47 |
| Cassia Buds | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Chilies, Japan | lb. | .13½ | — .14 |
| Mombasa | lb. | .21 | — .22 |
| Cinnamon, Ceylon | lb. | .30 | — .33 |
| Chilies, Japan | lb. | .13½ | — .14 |
| Cloves, Zanzibar | lb. | .41 | — .42 |
| Aniboynas | lb. | .58½ | — .60 |
| Ginger, African | lb. | .13½ | — .13¾ |
| Cochin "D" | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Jamaica, white good | lb. | .19½ | — .20 |
| Japan | lb. | .12¾ | — .12½ |
| Mace, Banda, No. 2 | lb. | .49 | — .50 |
| Batavia, No. 2 | lb. | .44 | — .45 |
| Nutmegs, 110s | lb. | .32½ | — .33 |
| Pepper, Black, Sing | lb. | .22½ | — .23 |
| White | lb. | .30 | — .30½ |
| Pimento, Select | lb. | .09¼ | — .09½ |
| **WAXES** | | | |
| Bayberry | lb. | .38 | — .39 |
| Bees, light, crude | lb. | .45 | — .46 |
| Light, refined | lb. | .48 | — .49 |
| Dark | lb. | .47 | — .48 |
| Candelilla | lb. | .32 | — .34 |
| Carnauba, Flor. | lb. | .89 | — .90 |
| No. 1 | lb. | .88 | — .89 |
| No. 2 | lb. | .80 | — .82 |
| No. 3 | lb. | .68 | — .70 |
| Ceresin, Yellow | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| White | lb. | .18 | — .24 |
| Japan | lb. | .24 | — .24½ |
| Montan, crude | lb. | .35 | — .36 |
| *Bleached | lb. | .35 | — .36 |
| Ozokerite, crude, brown | lb. | .35 | — .36 |
| *Green | lb. | — | — — |
| *Refined, white | lb. | — | — — |
| *Domestic | lb. | — | — — |
| Refined, yellow | lb. | — | — — |
| Paraffin, ref'd 128 deg. m.p. | lb. | .12¾ | — .13 |
| *Foreign, 130 deg. m.p. | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Stearic Acid— | | | |
| Single pressed | lb. | .23 | — .23½ |
| Double pressed | lb. | .24½ | — .25½ |
| Triple pressed | lb. | .26 | — .28 |

## Heavy Chemicals

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acetic acid, 28 p.c. | 100 lbs. | 4.91 | — 5.16 |
| 56 p.c. | 100 lbs. | 9.32 | — 9.57 |
| *70 p.c. | lb. | — | — — |
| *80 p.c. | 100 lbs. | 15.15 | —15.40 |
| *Glacial Gov. pr. | lb. | .19½ | Gov. pr. |
| Alum, ammonia, lump | lb. | .07¼ | — .08¼ |
| Ground | lb. | .04¾ | — .07 |
| Powdered | lb. | .05 | — .08 |
| Chrome | lb. | .20½ | — .21½ |
| Potash lump | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Ground | lb. | .09 | — .09¾ |
| Alum, Potash, Powdered | lb. | .11½ | — .12½ |
| Soda, Ground | 100 lbs. | — | — 6.38 |
| Aluminum chloride, liq | lb. | .04½ | — .05 |
| Sulph., high grade | lb. | .04¼ | — .05¼ |
| Low grade | lb. | .02 | — .03½ |
| Aluminum hydrate light | lb. | .17 | — .17¾ |
| Heavy | lb. | .11 | — .12⅛ |
| Arsenic, white | lb. | .11 | — .15 |
| Red | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Ammonia, Anhydrous | lb. | Nominal | |
| Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car. | lb. | .08½ | — .08¾ |
| *20 deg., carboys | lb. | .07 | — .09 |
| *18 deg., carboys | lb. | — | — — |
| *16 deg., carboys | lb. | .06 | — .08 |
| Ammonium chloride, U.S.P. | lb. | .19 | — .21 |
| *Sal Ammoniac, gray | lb. | .21 | — .22 |
| Granulated, white | lb. | .23 | — .25 |
| *Lump | lb. | — | — — |
| Sulphate, foreign | 100 lbs. | — | — — |
| Domestic | 100 lbs. | 8.00 | — 8.50 |
| Antimony Salts, 75 p.c. | lb. | — | — — |
| 65 p.c | lb. | — | — — |
| 47 p.c. | lb. | — | — — |
| Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk | lb. | .08 | — .08½ |

*Nominal.

# Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Blanc Fixe, dry** | **lb.** | **.05** | **— .05¼** |
| Barium, chloride | ton | 75.00 | —100.00 |
| Dioxide | lb. | .26 | — .27 |
| Nitrate | lb. | .11¼ | — .12¼ |
| Barytes, floated, white | ton | 25.00 | —35.00 |
| Off color | ton | 14.00 | —18.00 |
| Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c. | lb. | .02½ | — .03¼ |
| *Calcium Acetate | 100 lbs. | — | — 4.00 |
| Carbide | lb. | .09 | — .09½ |
| Carbonate | lb. | — | — — |
| Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. | ton | 22.50 | —24.50 |
| Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. | ton | — | — — |
| Solid, second hands | ton | 30.00 | —34.00 |
| Gran. second hands | ton | 40.00 | —45.00 |
| Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. | lb. | .09 | — .09½ |
| *Carbon tetrachloride | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Copper Carbonate | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Subacetate (Verdigris) | lb. | .40 | — .42 |
| Powdered | lb. | .40 | — .42 |
| Sulphate, 98-99 p.c. | lb. | — | — .09 |
| Second hands | lb. | .08¾ | — .09 |
| Powdered | lb. | .10 | — .10½ |
| Copperas, f.o.b. works | 100 lbs. | 1.85 | — 2.10 |
| Fusel Oil, crude | gal. | .3.30 | — 3.50 |
| Refined | gal. | — | — 5.50 |
| Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.c. bbls. | lb. | — | — .05 |
| 48 p.c. in carboys | lb. | — | — .09 |
| 52 p.c. in carboys | lb. | — | — .10 |
| Lead, Acetate, brown sugar | lb. | .15¾ | — .16½ |
| Broken Cakes | lb. | .16¼ | — .17 |
| Granulated | lb. | .17 | — .17¾ |
| Arsenate, powdered | lb. | .31 | — .33 |
| **Paste** | **lb.** | **.15** | **— .17** |
| *Nitrate | lb. | Nominal | |
| Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. | lb. | .09½ | — .09¾ |
| Foreign | lb. | — | — — |
| Red, American | lb. | — | — .10¾ |
| Sulphate, basic | lb. | — | — .08¼ |
| White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry | lb. | — | — .09¼ |
| in Oil, 100 lbs. or over | lb. | — | — .10¾ |
| English | lb. | — | — — |
| Lime, hydrate | lb. | Nominal | |
| Sulphur solution | gal. | .15½ | — .19½ |
| Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal. | ton | 42.00 | —44.00 |
| f.o.b. N. Y. | ton | 65.00 | —70.00 |
| Muriatic acid, | | | |
| *18 deg. carboys | lb. | .01¼ | — .02 |
| 20 deg. carboys | lb. | .02 | — .02¼ |
| **22 deg. carboys** | **lb.** | **.02½** | **— .03½** |
| **Nickel oxide** | **lb.** | **.60** | **— .70** |
| Salts, single | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| donble | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| **Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys** | **lb.** | **.06½** | **— .06¾** |
| ***38 deg. carboys** | **lb.** | **.07¼** | **— .08** |
| **40 deg. carboys** | **lb.** | **.07¾** | **— .08** |
| **42 deg. carboys** | **lb.** | **.08½** | **Gov. pr.** |
| Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. | lb. | — | — .05½ |
| 38 deg. carboys | lb. | — | — .05¾ |
| 40 deg. carboys | lb. | — | — .06 |
| 42 deg. carboys | lb. | — | — .06¼ |
| Phosphorus, red | lb. | — | — .75 |
| Yellow | lb. | 1.05 | — 1.10 |
| Plaster of Paris | bbl. | 1.50 | — 1.76 |
| True Dental | bbl. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| Potash Caustic, 88-92 | lb. | .63 | — .66 |
| Potassium Bichromate | lb. | .38 | — .40 |
| Carbonate, calc. | lb. | .30 | — .40 |
| Chlorate, cryst. | lb. | .34 | — .36 |
| Powdered | lb. | .37 | — .39 |
| Japanese | lb. | .33 | — .34 |
| Muriate, basis 80 p.c. | ton | 260.00 | —310.00 |
| Prussiate, red | lb. | 2.30 | — 2.40 |
| Yellow | lb. | .95 | — 1.10 |
| Saltpetre, Granulated | lb. | .27½ | — .27½ |
| Refined | lb. | .31¼ | — .31½ |
| Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs. | | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| In bbls. | lb. | 2.70 | — 2.80 |
| Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs. | | — | — 3.40 |
| Powd. or gran., 76p.c 100 lbs. | | 4.90 | — 5.00 |
| Sodium Bichromate | lb. | .17 | — .17½ |
| Bisulphate | lb. | — | — — |
| Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100lb | | 1.00 | — 1.15 |
| Chlorate | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Cyanide | lb. | .30 | — .37 |
| Hyposulphite, bbls. | 100 lbs. | 2.65 | — 3.00 |
| Kegs | 100 lbs. | 2.35 | — 2.60 |
| ***Nitrate, tech.** | **100 lbs.** | **—** | **— 4.32½** |
| Refined | lb. | .06¾ | — .07 |
| Nitrite | lb. | .23 | — .26 |
| Prussiate, Yellow | lb. | .32 | — .33 |
| Silicate, 60 p.c. | 100 lbs. | 5.50 | — 6.00 |
| 40 p.c. | 100 lbs. | — | — 2.00 |
| Sod. Sulph., Gl'b. salt 100 lbs. | | 1.60 | — 1.80 |
| Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst. | lb. | .08 | — .08½ |
| 30-32 p.c. | lb. | .04¼ | — .05¼ |
| *Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. | ton | — | — — |
| *f.o.b. Baltimore | ton | — | — — |

*Nominal.


WHERE TO BUY

*For Prompt Delivery:*

**Calcined Carbonate of Potash!**

**Prussiate of Potash!**

**A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY**

644-652 Greenwich Street

New York City

*Also:*

**Dyestuffs, Gums, Oils, Tanning Materials and Other Chemicals**

**ZINC OXIDE**

Lead Free

**Katzenbach & Bullock Co.**

New York Trenton Chicago

Boston San Francisco


| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sulphuric Acid | | | |
| 60 deg. f.o.b. wks | ton | 16.00 | Gov. pr. |
| 66 deg. f.o.b. wks | ton | 25.00 | Gov. pr. |
| Oleum, f.o.b. wks | ton | — | —28.00 |
| Battery Acid car's per 100lbs. | | Nominal | |
| Tin, bichloride | lb. | .27¼ | — .28 |
| Zinc, carbonate | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Chloride | lb. | .15½ | — .16 |
| Oxide | lb. | .13¾ | — .18 |
| Sulphate | lb. | .04¾ | — .06½ |

## Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

### COAL-TAR CRUDES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benzol, C. P. | gal. | .19 | — .20 |
| (90 p.c.) | gal. | .22 | — .27 |
| Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97p.c. | gal. | — | — 1.10 |
| 50 p.c. | lb. | .75 | — .85 |
| 25 p.c. | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| resol, U.S.P. | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Creosote oil, 25 p.c. | gal. | .38 | — .45 |
| Dip. oil, 25 p. c. | gal. | .40 | — .50 |
| Naphthalene, balls | lb. | .12¾ | — .14 |
| Flake | lb. | .07 | — .07½ |
| Phenol | lb. | .20 | — .24 |
| **Pitch, various grades** | **ton** | **10.00** | **—20.00** |
| Solvent naphtha, waterwhite | gal. | .20 | — .25 |
| Crude heavy | gal. | .14 | — .17½ |
| *Toluol, pure | gal. | .22 | — .26 |
| *Commercial, 90 p.c. | gal. | .22 | — .26 |
| Xylol, pure water white | gal. | .40 | — .45 |

### INTERMEDIATES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acid Benzoic | lb. | — | — 2.25 |
| *Acid Benzoic Crude | lb. | Nominal | |
| Acid H | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.20 |
| Acid Metanilic | lb. | 3.20 | — 3.25 |
| Acid Naphthionic, Crude | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Refined | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.30 |
| Acid Sulphanilic, crude | lb. | — | — .31 |
| Refined | lb. | .42 | — .47 |
| p-Amidophenol Base | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.25 |
| p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride | lb | 4.00 | — 4.25 |
| *Aminoazobenzene | lb. | — | — — |
| Aniline Oil, drums extra | lb. | .27 | — .29 |
| Aniline Salts | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Aniline for red | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.20 |
| *Anthracene (80 p.c.) | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Anthraquinone | lb. | — | — 8.00 |
| Benzaldehyde | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 |
| Benzidine Base | lb. | — | — 1.70 |
| Benzidine Sulphate | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.45 |
| Benzoate of Soda | lb. | 1.85 | — 2.00 |
| Benzylchloride | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.30 |
| Diamidophenol | lb. | 6.50 | — 7.00 |
| o-Dianisidine | lb. | — | — — |
| Dinitrophenol | lb. | .46 | — .50 |
| o-Dichlorbenzol | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| p-Dichlorbenzol | lb. | .17 | — .18 |

*Nominal.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Diethylaniline | lb. | 3.50 | — 3.75 |
| Dimethylaniline | lb. | .64 | — .66 |
| Dinitrobenzol | lb. | .40 | — .42 |
| Dinitrochlorbenzene | lb. | .50 | — .56 |
| Dinitronaphthalene | lb. | .55 | — .65 |
| Dinitrotoluol | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Diphenylamine | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Dioxynaphthalene | lb. | — | — — |
| "G" Salt | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| Hydrazobenzene | lb. | 1.50 | — 2.00 |
| Induline | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.75 |
| Methylanthraquinone | lb. | — | — — |
| Monodinitrochlorbenzol | lb. | .48 | — .52 |
| Monoethylaniline | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.70 |
| Naphthalenediamine | lb. | — | — — |
| a-Naphthol | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.30 |
| b-Naphthol, Technical | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Sublimed | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| a-Naphthylamine | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| b-Naphthylamine | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| p-Nitranilin | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.65 |
| Nitrobenzene | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Nitrochlorbenzol | lb. | .50 | — .56 |
| **Nitronaphthalene** | **lb.** | **.45** | **— .50** |
| o-Nitrophenol | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.30 |
| **p-Nitrotoluol** | **lb.** | **1.55** | **— 1.65** |
| Nitrotoluol | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| o-Nitrotoluol | lb. | .75 | — .85 |
| m-Phenylenediamine | lb. | 1.85 | — 2.00 |
| p-Phenylenediamine | lb. | 3.50 | — 4.00 |
| Phthalic Anhydride | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 |
| Pseudo-Cumol | lb. | — | — — |
| Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P. | lb. | 7.75 | — 8.00 |
| Resorcin, Technical | lb. | 4.50 | — 4.75 |
| Tetranitromethylaniline | lb. | — | — 2.50 |
| Tolidin | lb. | 2.55 | — 3.00 |
| o-Toluidine | lb. | .95 | — 1.10 |
| p-Toluidine | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| m-Toluylenediamine | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.75 |
| Xylene, pure | gal. | .40 | — .50 |
| Xylene, Com. | gal. | .40 | — .50 |

### COAL-TAR COLORS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acid Black | lb. | 1.50 | — 2.00 |
| Acid Blue | lb. | 3.00 | — 5.00 |
| Acid Brown | lb. | 2.00 | — 4.00 |
| Acid Fuchsin | lb. | 7.00 | —10.00 |
| **Acid Orange** | **lb.** | **.40** | **— .60** |
| Acid Orange II | lb. | — | — .75 |
| Acid Orange III | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.25 |
| Acid Red | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.25 |
| Acid Scarlet | lb. | 1.50 | — 2.00 |
| Acid Violet 10 B | lb. | 8.00 | —10.00 |
| Alpine Yellow | lb. | 2.00 | — 7.50 |
| Alizarin Blue, bright | lb. | 7.75 | — 9.25 |
| Alizarin Blue, medium | lb. | 6.25 | — 7.50 |
| *Alizarin Brown, conc. | lb. | 7.50 | — 8.50 |
| Alizarin Orange | lb. | 8.25 | — 9.00 |
| Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste | lb. | 5.00 | —10.00 |
| Alkali Blue, Domestic | lb. | 9.00 | —12.00 |
| Alkali Blue, Imported | lb. | 16.00 | —18.00 |
| Alpine Red | lb. | 6.00 | — 7.00 |
| Azo Carmine | lb. | 5.00 | — 6.00 |
| Azo Yellow | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.50 |
| Azo Yellow, green shade | lb. | 3.50 | — 4.50 |
| Auramine, Single O, Dom. | lb. | 4.50 | — 5.50 |
| Auramine, Double O, Imp. | lb. | 5.00 | — 6.00 |
| Benzo Purperine 10 B | lb. | 4.00 | — 8.00 |
| Benzo Purperine 4 B | lb. | 2.75 | — 5.50 |
| Bismarck Brown Y. | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Bismarck Brown R | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| Chrome Black, Dom. | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| Chrome Black, Imp. | lb. | 3.30 | — 4.00 |
| Chrome Blue | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.75 |
| Chrome Green, Dom. | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.75 |
| Chrome Red | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.60 |
| Chrysoidine R | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| Chrysoidine Y | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Chrysophenine, Domestic | lb. | 6.75 | — 8.00 |
| Chrysophenine, Imported | lb. | 11.00 | —12.50 |
| Congo Red 4B Type | lb. | 1.60 | — 2.25 |
| Crystal Violet | lb. | 6.25 | — 8.00 |
| Diamine Sky Blue F. F. | lb. | 9.25 | —13.00 |
| Direct Black | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.30 |
| Direct Blue | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| Direct Sky Blue | lb. | 4.00 | — 6.00 |
| Direct Brown | lb. | 2.35 | — 3.00 |
| Direct Bordeaux | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.75 |
| Direct Fast Red | lb. | 3.50 | — 6.00 |
| Direct Yellow | lb. | 2.75 | — 4.00 |
| Direct Fast Yellow | lb. | 3.00 | — 4.00 |
| Direct Violet con't | lb. | 2.75 | — 5.00 |
| Emerald Green Crystals | lb. | 18.50 | —20.00 |
| Erythrosine | lb. | 12.00 | —14.00 |
| Fast Light Yellow, 2-G | lb. | 3.75 | — 4.25 |
| Fast Red, 6B extra, con't | lb. | 4.60 | — 5.00 |
| Fur Black, extra | lb. | 3.00 | — 4.00 |
| Fur Brown B | lb. | 3.00 | — 5.00 |

*Nominal

# Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fuchsine Crystals, Dom. | lb. | 7.00 | — 9.00 |
| Fuchsine Crystals, Imp. | lb | 12.00 | —12.50 |
| Geranine | lb. | 8.75 | — 9.25 |
| *Green Crystals, Brilliant | lb. | 12.00 | —13.00 |
| Indigo 20 p.c. paste | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| Indigotine, conc. | lb. | 3.50 | — 4.00 |
| Indigotine, paste | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Induline Base | lb. | 2.00 | — 3.00 |
| Magenta Acid, Domestic | lb. | 4.25 | — 5.00 |
| Magenta Crystals, Imported | lb. | 10.00 | —12.00 |
| Malachite Green, Crystals | lb. | 6.75 | — 7.25 |
| Malachite Green, Powdered | lb. | 7.25 | — 7.75 |
| Metanil Yellow | lb. | 2.40 | — 2.75 |
| Medium Green | lb. | 5.00 | — 6.00 |
| Methylene Blue, tech | lb. | 3.00 | — 5.00 |
| Methyl Violet | lb. | 3.50 | — 8.00 |
| Naphthol Green | lb. | 3.00 | — 6.00 |
| Nigrosine, Oil Sol. | lb. | .85 | — 1.00 |
| Nigrosine, spts. sol. | lb. | .78 | — .88 |
| Nigrosine water sol., blue | lb. | .83 | — .93 |
| Jet | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| *Naphthylamine Red | lb. | 6.75 | — 7.50 |
| Oil Black | lb. | .70 | — 1.00 |
| Oil Orange | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.50 |
| Oil Scarlet | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| Oil Yellow | lb. | 1.70 | — 2.00 |
| Orange, R. G., contract | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Orange Y, conc. | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.25 |
| Oxamine Violet | lb. | 7.00 | — 8.00 |
| Patent Blue, Swiss Type | lb. | 18.00 | —23.00 |
| Phosphine G. Domestic | lb. | 7.00 | —10.00 |
| Ponceau | lb. | 1.95 | — 2.45 |
| Primuline, Dom. | lb. | 5.50 | — 6.50 |
| Rhodamine B, ex. cont. | lb. | 75.00 | —80.00 |
| Scarlet 2R | lb. | 1.50 | — 2.00 |
| Sulphur Blue, Dom. | lb. | 1.65 | — 2.00 |
| Soluble Blue, Imp. | lb. | 12.00 | —13.00 |
| Sulphur Black | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Sulphur Brown | lb. | .35 | — .45 |
| Sulphur Green | lb. | 6.00 | — 8.00 |
| Sulphur, Navy Blue | lb. | 1.40 | — 2.00 |
| Sulphur Yellow | lb. | 1.50 | — 2.00 |
| Tartrazine, Domestic | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.80 |
| Tartrazine, Imported | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.40 |
| Uranine, Domestic | lb. | 10.00 | —11.00 |
| Wool Green S. Swiss | lb. | 6.50 | — 8.50 |
| Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan | lb. | 5.00 | — 6.00 |
| Victoria blue B | lb. | 7.00 | — 8.00 |
| Victoria Blue, base, Dom. | lb. | 8.50 | — 9.50 |
| Victoria Green | lb. | 5.00 | —10.00 |
| Victoria Red | lb. | 7.00 | — 8.00 |
| Victoria, Yellow | lb. | 7.00 | — 8.00 |
| Yellow for wool | lb. | 1.50 | — 2.25 |

## NATURAL DYESTUFFS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Annatto, fine | lb. | .33 | — .34 |
| Seed | lb. | .08½ | — .11 |
| Carmine No. 40 | lb. | 4.25 | — 4.75 |
| *Cochineal | lb. | — | — .90 |
| Gambier, see tanning. | | | |
| Indigo, Bengal | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.75 |
| Oudes | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.75 |
| Guatemala | lb. | 2.15 | — 2.75 |
| Kurpahs | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.75 |
| Madras | lb. | — | — 1.10 |
| Madder, Dutch | lb. | — | — .30 |
| Nutgalls, blue Aleppo | lb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Chinese | lb. | — | — .33 |
| Persian Berries | lb. | — | — — |
| Quercitron Bark, see tanning. | | | |
| Sumac, China | lb. | .09 | — .10⅞ |
| Turmeric, Madras | lb. | .12½ | — .15 |
| *Aleppey | lb. | .12 | — .13½ |
| *Pubna | lb. | .09 | — .09½ |

## DYEWOODS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barwood | lb. | .06 | — .08 |
| Camwood, chips | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Fustic, sticks | ton | 70.00 | —80.00 |
| Chips | lb. | .04 | — .06 |
| Hypernic, chips | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| *Logwood Sticks | ton | — | — — |
| Chips | lb. | .03½ | — .05½ |
| Quercitron, see tanning. | | | |
| Red Saunders, chips | lb. | .15 | — .17 |

## EXTRACTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Archil, Double | lb. | .15¼ | — .17¼ |
| Triple | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Concentrated | lb. | .22 | — .29 |
| Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning. | | | |
| Rangoon, boxes | lb. | .22 | — .24 |
| Liquid | lb. | Nominal | |
| Tablet | lb. | Nominal | |
| Cudbear, French | lb. | — | — — |
| *English | lb. | — | — — |
| *Concentrated | lb. | — | — — |
| Flavine | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.50 |
| Fustic, Solid | lb. | .26 | — .31 |
| Liquid, 51 deg. | lb. | .15 | — .16 |

*Nominal.


WHERE TO BUY

**E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.**
**50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK**

**Aniline Dyestuffs**
**Dyewood Extracts**
**Industrial Oils**
**Chemicals**


| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gall | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Hematine Extract | lb. | .14 | — .16 |
| Crystals | lb. | .24 | — .25 |
| Hypernic, liquid | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Indigo, natural for cotton | lb. | .50 | — .54 |
| For wool | lb. | .23 | — .27 |
| Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure | lb. | 3.50 | — 4.00 |
| Logwood, solid | lb. | .23 | — .25 |
| Crystals | lb. | .24 | — .29 |
| 51 deg., Twaddle | lb. | .13¼ | — .14½ |
| Contract | lb. | .10¼ | — .10⅝ |
| Osage Orange— | | | |
| Powdered | lb. | — | — .25 |
| Paste | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Persian Berries | lb. | — | — — |
| Quebracho, see tanning. | | | |
| Quercitron, 51 deg., liia | lb. | .07 | — .07¾ |

## MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albumen, Egg | lb. | — | — 1.45 |
| Blood, imported | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Domestic | lb. | .60 | — .70 |
| Prussian blue | lb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Soluble | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.30 |
| Turkey Red Oil | lb. | .13 | — .18 |
| Zinc Dust, prime heavy | lb. | .14 | — .16 |

## RAW TANNING MATERIALS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algarobilla | ton | 140.00 | —150.00 |
| Divi Divi | ton | 70.00 | —80.00 |
| Hemlock Bark | ton | 15.00 | —16.00 |
| Mangrove, African, 38 p.c. | ton | 60.00 | —62.00 |
| Bark, S. A. | ton | 45.00 | —50.00 |
| *Myrobalans | ton | 63.50 | —65.00 |
| Oak Bark | ton | 15.00 | —16.00 |
| Ground | ton | — | —17.50 |
| Quercitron Bark rough | ton | 13.00 | —15.00 |
| Ground | ton | 27.00 | —29.00 |
| Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan | ton | 95.00 | —100.00 |
| Virginia, 25 p.c. tan | ton | 63.00 | —73.00 |
| Valonia Cups | ton | — | — — |
| Beard | ton | — | — — |
| Wattle Bark | ton | 62.00 | —64.00 |

## TANNING EXTRACTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls. | lb. | .04¼ | — .04⅜ |
| Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls. | lb. | .05 | — .05¼ |
| Crystals, ordinary | lb. | — | — — |
| Clarified | lb. | — | — — |
| Gambier, 25 p. c. tan | lb. | .19½ | — .20 |
| Common | lb. | .23½ | — .24 |
| Cubes, Singapore | lb. | .27 | — .30 |
| Cubes, Java | lb. | .19 | — .20 |
| Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Larch, 25 p.c. tan | lb. | .03½ | — .04½ |
| Crystals, 50 p.c. tan | lb. | .07½ | — .08½ |
| Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan | lb. | .09 | — .14 |
| Liquid, 25 p.c. tan | lb. | .06 | — .08 |
| Muskego., 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids | lb. | .01¼ | — .02½ |
| Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan | lb. | Nominal | |
| *Solid, 50 p.c. tan | lb. | — | — — |
| Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan | lb. | .04¼ | — .05 |
| Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. | lb. | — | — — |
| *35 p.c. tan, untreated | lb. | — | — — |
| *35 p.c. tan, bleaching | lb. | .07 | — .08 |
| *Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary | lb. | .09¾ | — .10 |
| *Clarified | lb. | — | — — |
| Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids | lb. | .01 | — .01¼ |
| Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan | lb. | .08 | — .10½ |
| Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan | lb. | Nominal | |

# Oils

## ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cod Newfoundland | gal. | 1.55 | — 1.60 |
| Domestic, prime | gal. | 1.44 | — 1.45 |
| Liver, Newfoundland | bbl. | 95.00 | —98.00 |
| Norwegian | bbl. | 135.00 | —150.00 |

Nominal.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Degras, American | lb. | .16 | — .22 |
| English | lb. | .28½ | — .29 |
| *Neutral | lb. | — | — — |
| Horse | lb. | .16½ | — .17 |
| Lard, prime winter | gal. | 2.25 | — 2.30 |
| Off prime | gal. | — | — 1.85 |
| Extra, No. 1 | gal. | 1.62 | — 1.65 |
| No. 1 | gal. | 1.50 | — 1.55 |
| No. 2 | gal. | 1.45 | — 1.50 |
| Menhaden, Light strained | gal. | 1.37 | — 1.40 |
| Yellow, bleached | gal. | 1.35 | — 1.40 |
| White, bleached, winter | lb. | 1.39 | — 1.42 |
| Northern, crude | gal. | — | — 1.00 |
| *Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant | gal. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Neatsfoot, 20 deg. | gal. | — | — 3.15 |
| 30 deg., cold test | gal. | — | — 2.75 |
| 40 deg., cold test | gal. | 2.55 | — 2.60 |
| Dark | gal. | 1.40 | — 1.51 |
| Prime | gal. | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| Oleo Oil | lb. | .23 | — .24 |
| *Porpoise, body | gal. | — | — — |
| *Jaw | gal. | 20.00 | — 22.00 |
| Red (Crude Oleic Acid) | lb. | .17¼ | — .18¼ |
| Saponified | lb. | .17½ | — .17¾ |
| *Sperm bleached winter 38 deg., cold test | gal. | 2.23 | — 2.25 |
| 45 deg., cold test | gal. | — | — 2.18 |
| Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test | gal. | 2.19 | — 2.20 |
| Stearic, single pressed | lb. | .24 | — .24½ |
| Double pressed | lb. | .25 | — .25½ |
| Triple pressed | lb. | .26½ | — .27 |
| Tallow, acidless | gal. | — | — 1.80 |
| *Prime | gal. | 1.52 | — 1.53 |
| Whale, natural winter | gal. | 1.49 | — 1.50 |
| Bleached, winter | gal. | 1.52 | — 1.53 |

## VEGETABLE OILS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Castor, No. 1 bbls. | lb. | .30 | — .45 |
| Cases | lb. | — | — .45 |
| No. 3 | lb. | — | — .35 |
| Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbl. | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Ceylon, tanks | lb. | .17 | — .17¼ |
| Cochin, bbls., Dom. | lb. | .18½ | — .19 |
| Tanks | lb. | .17 | — .17¼ |
| Corn, refined, bbls. | | 21.47 | —21.67 |
| *Crude, bbls. | lb. | .18 | — .18½ |
| *Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks | lb. | — | — .17¼ |
| *Summer, yel., prime, bbl. | lb. | .21 | — .22 |
| *White | lb. | — | — — |
| *Winter yellow | lb. | — | — — |
| Linseed, raw car lots | gal. | 1.55 | — 1.60 |
| 5 barrel lots | gal. | 1.65 | — 1.70 |
| Boiled, 5-bbl. lots | gal. | — | — 1.70 |
| Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots | gal. | — | — 1.81 |
| Olive, denatured | gal. | 4.25 | — 4.50 |
| Foots | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Palm, Lagos casks | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| *Benin | lb. | — | — — |
| Niger | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| *Palm Kernel, domestic | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| *Imported | lb. | — | — — |
| Peach Kernel | lb. | .19 | — .19¼ |
| Peanut Oil, edible | lb. | .21½ | — .22¼ |
| †Crude, f.o.b. mills | gal. | — | — 1.37 |
| Pine Oil, white steam | gal. | .57 | — .58 |
| Yellow, steam | gal. | .56 | — .57 |
| *Poppy Seed | gal. | — | — 5.00 |
| Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl. | gal. | 1.80 | — 1.90 |
| *Blown | gal. | 1.90 | — 1.95 |
| *Rosin oil, first rect. | gal. | — | — .73 |
| Second | gal. | — | — .76 |
| *Sesame, domestic, edible | gal. | — | — 3.00 |
| *Imported | gal. | — | — — |
| Soya Bean, Pacific Coast | lb. | .12¾ | — .13¼ |
| New York, bbls. | lb. | .15½ | — .16 |
| Tar Oil, gen. dist | lb. | — | — .35 |
| Commercial | lb. | — | — .34 |

## MINERAL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test | gal. | .24 | — .25 |
| 29 gravity, 15 cold test | gal. | .24 | — .25 |
| Summer | gal. | .24 | — .25 |
| *Cylinder, light, filtered | gal. | .45 | — .50 |
| Dark, filtered | gal. | .39 | — .43 |
| Extra cold test | gal. | .65 | — .75 |
| Dark steam, refined | gal. | .28 | — .32 |
| Neutral, white, 29 grav. | gal. | — | — .50 |
| Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity | gal. | — | — .35 |
| White 30@31 gravity | gal. | .50 | — .75 |
| Paraffin, high viscosity | gal. | .40 | — .41 |
| 903 sp. gr. | gal. | .36 | — .38 |
| Red Paraffin | gal. | .36 | — .38 |
| Spindle, filtered | gal. | .40 | — .47 |
| No. 200 | gal. | .40 | — .42 |
| No. 100 | gal. | .35 | — .36 |
| No. 110 | gal. | .33 | — .34 |

*Nominal.

# Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

## Miscellaneous

### NAVAL STORES
(Carloads ex-dock)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Spirits Turpentine in bbls. | lb. | .72 | — .72½ |
| *Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls. | lb. | .68 | — .69 |
| *Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls. | lb. | .63 | — .64 |
| *Pitch, prime ....200-lb. bbl | | 7.80 | — 7.90 |
| Rosin, com., to g'd.....80 bbl. | | 13.95 | —14.10 |
| *Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls. | | 13.40 | —13.70 |

### SHELLAC

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. C. | lb. | .83 | — .84 |
| *Diamond 'I' | lb. | — | — — |
| V. S. O. | lb. | .80 | — .81 |
| Fine Orange | lb. | .70 | — .72 |
| Second Orange | lb. | .58 | — .62 |
| T. N. | lb. | .56 | — .57 |
| A. C. Garnet | lb. | .57 | — .58 |
| Button | lb. | .78 | — .79 |
| Regular, bleached | lb. | .60 | — .61 |
| Bone, dry | lb. | .70 | — .71 |

### OIL CAKE AND MEAL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.. | | — | —54.50 |
| f. o. b. New Orleans | | — | — — |
| Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta | | — | —56.00 |
| Columbia | | — | —53.00 |
| New Orleans | ton | — | — — |
| Corn Cake | short ton | 55.00 | —57.00 |
| Meal | short ton | 59.00 | —64.26 |
| Linseed cake, dom.... | short ton | — | —56.00 |
| Linseed Meal | short ton | — | —56.00 |

### COCOA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bahia | lb. | .15 | — .16½ |
| Caracas | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Hayti | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Maracaibo | lb. | .24 | — .28 |
| Trinidad | lb. | .15½ | — .16½ |

### DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *British Gum, Globe, per 100lbs. | | — | — — |
| Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow | lb. | .07½ | — .07¾ |
| Potato, white or canary... | lb. | .18½ | — .19 |

*Nominal.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Starch, Corn, bags & bbls.... | | 4.37 | — 4.70 |
| Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.... | | 4.07 | — 4.40 |
| Potato, Domestic | lb. | — | — .11 |
| *Imported, duty paid.... | lb. | — | — .11½ |

### §REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

| | Ar. Amer. | Nat. bu'le | Fed. eral | War per |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Powdered | 9.15 | 9.15 | 9.15 | 9.15 9.15 |
| XXXX | 9.20 | 9.20 | 9.20 | 9.20 9.20 |
| Confectioners A | 8.90 | 8.90 | 8.90 | — 8.90 |
| Standard Gran. | 9.05 | 9.05 | 9.05 | 9.05 9.05 |

## Soap Makers' Materials

### ANIMAL AND FISH OILS
(Carlots)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Menhaden, crude, f.o.b.Mills.ga. | | 1.00 | — 1.05 |
| Light, strained | gal. | 1.37 | — 1.40 |
| Yellow, bleached | gal. | 1.35 | — 1.40 |
| White, bleached, winter.. | gal. | 1.39 | — 1.42 |
| Neatsfoot, 20 deg. | gal. | — | — 3.15 |
| 30 deg., cold test | gal. | — | — 2.75 |
| 40 deg., cold test | gal. | 2.55 | — 2.60 |
| Dark | gal. | — | — 1.40 |
| Prime | gal. | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| Red, (Crude oleic acid) | lb. | .17¼ | — .18¼ |
| Saponified | lb. | .17½ | — .17¾ |
| Stearic, single pressed | lb. | — | — .24 |
| Double pressed | lb. | — | — .25 |

### VEGETABLE OILS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Castor, No. 1, bbls. | lb. | — | — .45 |
| No. 3 | lb. | — | — .35 |
| Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls. | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Ceylon, Tanks | lb. | — | — .17 |
| Cochin, bbls., Dom. | lb. | .18 | — .18½ |
| *Soya Bean, Manchurian.... | lb. | .15½ | — .16 |

§Prices fixed by Government. *Nominal.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corn, crude, bbls. | lb. | — | — .18 |
| Refined, barrels | | 21.47 | —21.67 |
| *Cottonseed, crude,f.o.b.mills | lb. | — | — .17¾ |
| Summer, yellow, prime,bbls | lb. | — | — .21 |
| Winter, Yellow | gal. | — | — — |
| Linseed, raw car lots | gal. | — | — 1.60 |
| 5-bbl. lots | gal. | 1.64 | — 1.65 |
| Olive, denatured | gal. | 4.25 | — 4.50 |
| Foots | lb. | .42 | — .43 |
| ?alm Lagos, casks | lb. | — | — — |
| Niger | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Palm Kernel, domestic | lb. | — | — .18 |
| Peanut, edible | lb. | — | — .22¼ |
| †Crude, f.o.b. mills | gal. | — | — 1.37 |
| Pine, white steam | gal. | .57 | — .58 |
| Sesame, domestic, edible... | gal. | — | — 3.00 |
| *Soya Bean, Manchurian.... | lb. | .17¾ | — .18 |

### GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Markets)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grease, white | lb. | — | — .12 |
| Yellow | lb. | — | — .10 |
| House | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Brown | lb. | — | — .09 |
| Lard, City | lb. | — | — .12½ |
| Compound | lb. | .23 | — .24½ |
| Stearine, lard | lb. | .29 | — .29¼ |
| Oleo | lb. | — | — .18 |
| Tallow, edible | lb. | — | — .17 |
| City, prime | lb. | — | — .12 |
| Choice Country | lb. | .17½ | — .18 |

(Western Markets)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tallow, edible | lb | .21¼ | — .21¾ |
| City Fancy | lb. | — | — .19¼ |
| Prime Packers | lb. | — | — .19 |
| Grease, Choice White | lb. | .17¼ | — .20 |
| "A" White | lb. | .19¼ | — .20 |
| "B" White | lb. | .18 | — .18¾ |
| Yellow | lb. | .16½ | — .17 |
| Brown | lb. | .17 | — .17½ |
| Bone | lb. | .11 | — .12¾ |
| House | lb. | .15½ | — .15¾ |
| Stearine, prime oleo | lb. | — | — .23½ |
| Lard, city steam | lb. | .27 | — .27¼ |

*Nominal. †Buyers' Tanks.

# Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

**Imports from January 4 to January 11—Exports for the month of November**

## Imports

ALOES GUM—
1 cs., Barcelona, J. Riano
15 cs., London, Schieffelin & Co.

ALKALOID—
6 cs. mixed, Hull, Paris Medicine Co.

ARGOLS, CRUDE—
3,451 bgs., Lisbon, Chas. Pfizer & Co.
955 bgs., Lisbon, The Equitable Trust Co.

ANILINE COLORS—
17 cs., Havre, American Dyewood Co.
16 cs., Havre, New York Chemical Co.
10 cs., Havre, W. F. Sykes & Co.
49 cs., Havre, F. Bredt & Co.
22 cs., Havre, Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co.
13 cs., Havre, W. F. Sykes & Co.
5 cs., Havre, Heller & Merz Co.
18 cs., Havre, Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co.
9 csks., Havre, American Dyewood Co.
18 cs., Havre, F. Bredt & Co.
28 cs., Havre, W. F. Sykes & Co.
16 cs., Havre, American Dyewood Co.
9 cs., Havre, New York Color & Chemical Co.
31 csks., Havre, Heller & Merz Co.

BARKS—
200 bls. various, Cristobal, D. Fox & Co.
186 bls. various, Cristobal, Widenman, Brolcher & Co.
47 bls. various, Cristobal, Bos. Gen. Corp. of America

BEES WAX—
11 seroons, Macoris, Blackburn Trading Corporation
5 bgs., Port Au Prince, J. A. Makalong

BENZOIN GUM—
54 cs., Batavia, Brown Bros. & Co.

BISMUTH METAL—
4 cs., Liverpool, Merck & Co.

CARAWAY SEED—
300 sks., Barcelona, Pons Albek
100 bgs., Alicante, Pons Albek

CASTOR OIL—
5 drums, Cristobal, W. R. Grace & Co.

CEDAR BERRIES—
90 bbls., Halifax, N. S., B. Westergaard & Co.
163 bbls., Halifax, N. S., Hertzwick Trading Co.

CHALK—
500 tons, London, H. F. Taintor Manufacturing Co.
505 tons, London, Baring Bros. & Co.

CHICLE GUM—
200 bls., South Pacific Port, G. Amsinck & Co.
75 bgs., Trinidad, Venezuela Trading Co.
2,161 bls., Vera Cruz, Mexican Exploitation Co.
277 bales, Progreso, American Chicle Co.

CITRONELLA OIL—
53 drums, Batavia, Nordheim & Co.

CRESYLIC ACID—
85 drums. London, West Disinfecting Co.

COAL TAR DYE—
8 kegs, Liverpool, Makenworth Co.

COCHINEAL—
40 sks., Cristobal, W. R. Grace & Co.

COCOA—
1,200 bgs., South Pacific Port, Habricht Braun & Co.
2,000 bgs., South Pacific Port, F. E. Childs & Co.
200 bgs., South Pacific Port, Lawrence Turner & Co.
1,200 bgs., South Pacific Port, F. E. Childs & Co.
600 sks., Guatemala, Hershey Chocolate Co.
878 sks., Guatemala, Habricht, Braun & Co.
500 sks., Guatemala, Balfour, Williamson
114 sks., Guatemala, G. Amsinck & Co.
1,500 sks., Guatemala, W. R. Grace & Co.
630 sks., Guatemala, J. S. Sembrada & Co.
818 bgs., Macoris, Blackburn Trading Co.
50 bgs., Macoris, Yglesias & Co., Inc.
173 bgs., Macoris, J. Aaron & Co.
198 bgs., Macoris, F. Ricart & Co.
110 bgs., Sanchez, Blackburn Trading Corp.
250 bgs., Sanchez, R. Desvernine
50 bgs., Sanchez, J. Aaron & Co.
1,000 bgs., Sanchez, Vulcan Trading Corp.
90 bgs., Sanchez, N. P. Hache & Sons
91 bgs., Sanchez, Frame, Leaycraft & Co.
526 bgs., Sanchez, P. Vicini & Co.
2,729 bgs., Sanchez, W. R. Grace & Co.
500 bgs., Sanchez, J. J. Julia & Co.
427 bgs., Sanchez, Yglesias & Co.
1,675 bgs., Sanchez, W. Schall & Co.
1,452 bgs., Sanchez, F. Ricart & Co.
137 bgs., Puerto Plata, G. Amsinck & Co.
214 bgs., Puerto Plata, W. Schall & Co.
35 bgs., Puerto Plata, J. J. Julia & Co.
1,700 bgs., South Pacific Port, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore
500 bgs., South Pacific Port, W. R. Grace & Co.
366 bgs., Grenada, Gillespie Bros. & Co.
177 bgs., Grenada, Middleton & Co.
4 csks., Trinidad, American Trading Co.
150 bgs., Puerto Cabello, Willard, Hewitt & Co.
500 bgs., South Pacific Port, W. R. Grace & Co.
4,900 bgs., South Pacific Port, Hershey Chocolate Co.
200 bgs., South Pacific Port, G. Amsinck & Co.
1,000 bgs., Jeremie, W. Schall & Co.

CODLIVER OIL—
50 bbls., Halifax, N. S., Stallman & Co.
50 bbls., Halifax, N. S., Lanman & Kemp
25 bbls., Halifax, N. S., Anderson & Co.
10 bbls., Halifax, N. S., Town & James

COLOCYNTH—
27 bxs., Liverpool, In transit

COPAIBA BALSAM—
30 cs., Cristobal, W. R. Grace & Co.

COPRA—
72 sks., Cristobal, Durham Mfg. Co.
91 bgs., Port Antonio, Franklin, Baker & Co.
575 bgs., Trinidad, Gorgas, Pierre & Co.

CUBEB BERRIES—
43 bgs., Liverpool, C. V. Sporhawk

CUDBEAR—
5 csks., Liverpool, W. A. Ross Bros.

CREOSOTE—
2 cs., London, The Tilden Co.
214 csks., London, Merck & Co.

CRESOL—
100 csks., London, National Aniline & Chemical Co.

DISINFECTANT—
75 drums, Havana, West Disinfectant Co.

DRUGS, MISCELLANEOUS—
1 cs., 63 sks., Barcelona, The Anglo South American Bank
5 cs., London, Brown Bros. & Co.

DUTCH DROPS—
75 cs., Liverpool, H. R. Lathrop & Co.

ERGOT OF RYE—
90 bgs., Lisbon, Foreign Traders Co.

EUCALYPTUS—
3 bales Barcelona, The Anglo South American Bank

EXTRACTS—
14 pkgs., Copenhagen, A. Kramer & Co.

GENTIAN ROOT—
252 bgs., Lisbon, P. J. Segul Importing Co.

GIN—
50 cs., Bordeaux, United Fruit Co.

GLYCERIN—
4 drums, South Pacific Port, Huth & Co.

GUM CHICLE—
31 bales Cartegena, The Rubber Association of America

HENNA LEAVES—
44 bales, Liverpool, J. L. Hopkins & Co.
5 bales, Liverpool, Allaire, Woodward & Co.

HERBS—
11 bgs. various, Barcelona, J. L. Hopkins & Co.

HONEY—
25 bbls., Port Au Prince,
147 bbls., Havana, F. Somerford

INDIGO—
21 pkgs., Cristobal, Eggers & Heinlein

IPECAC ROOT—
3 cs., Panama, Fidanque Bros. & Sons
7 bgs., Liverpool, R. Del Castillo & Co.

IODINE—
311 kegs, South Pacific Port, S. E. Nash & L. Watjen
341 kegs, South Pacific Port, S. E. Nash & L. Watjen
184 kegs, South Pacific Port, S. E. Nash & L. Watjen

JALAP ROOT—
30 bgs., Vera Cruz, Iselin & Co.
14 bgs., Vera Cruz, Iselin & Co.

LEAD SULPHIDE—
4 csks., Liverpool, J. Cantow

LEECHES—
3 cs., Bordeaux, Midwood Chemical Co.

LICORICE PASTE—
300 cs., Barcelona, E. Utard

LICORICE ROOT—
227 bls., Barcelona, The Equitable Trust Co.
450 bls., Barcelona, McAndrews & Forbes

LIME OIL—
4 cs., Demerara, F. S. Maynard & Sons

MEDICINES, MISCELLANEOUS—
2 cs., Panama, C. E. Griffin

MERCURY—
66 flasks, Vera Cruz, Poillou & Poirier
145 flasks, Vera Cruz, Graham, Hinekley Co.

MENTHOL, CRYSTALS—
50 cs., Liverpool, C. L. Huisking, Inc.
35 cs., London, J. W. Lyon

MINERAL WATERS—
140 cs., London, R. B. Henry & Co.
20 cs., Bordeaux, Agents C. G. T.
2 crts., Vera Cruz, Scott, Bowne & Co.

NUTMEGS—
50 bgs., Trinidad, Frame, Leaycraft & Co.
31 bgs., Trinidad, Willard, Hawes & Co.
19 bgs., Grenada, Gillespie Bros. & Co.
6 bgs., Grenada, Middleton & Co.
354 bgs., Batavia, Brown Bros. & Co.

OPIUM—
5 cs., London, Gullabi, Gubenkian & Co.

ORCHIL LIQUID—
10 csks., Liverpool, W. A. Ross Bros.

OXIDE, RED—
200 bbls., Malaga, Frame, Leaycraft & Co.
810 bbls., Malaga, C. K. William & Co.
557 bbls., Malaga, E. M. & F. Waldo
688 bbls., Malaga, F. A. Reichard & Co.

PAPRIKA—
200 bgs., Alicante, E. E. Marks & Co.
50 bgs., Alicante, Interocean Forwarding Co.
100 bgs., Alicante, A. Hurt & Co.
575 bgs., Alicante, Interocean Forwarding Co.
90 bgs., Alicante, Austin, Nichols & Co.
100 bgs., Alicante, Baring Bros. & Co.
150 bgs., Alicante, Interocean Forwarding Co.

PARA BALSAM—
60 cs., Para, Rubber Association of America

PERFUMERY—
1 cs., Liverpool, J. D. Lawson
4 cs., Bordeaux, G. W. Sheldon & Co.
1 cs., Bordeaux, Dodge & Olcott
2 cs., Bordeaux, J. Murphy
11 cs., Bordeaux, M. Levy & Co.
24 cs., Bordeaux, B. F. Arnold & Co.
14 cs., Bordeaux, Park & Tilford
1 cs., Bordeaux, Southern Pacific Co.

PEPPER—
460 bgs., Batavia, Mitsui & Co.
450 bgs., Batavia, In transit
1,948 bgs., Batavia, International Banking Co.
1,810 bgs., Batavia, Equitable Trust Co.

PETIT GRAIN—
42 bales, Buenos Ayres, W. R. Grace & Co.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—
3 cs., Bordeaux, G. J. Wallace
19 cs., Bordeaux, G. J Wallace
5 cs., Barcelona, E. Fougera

POTASH SALTS—
200 cs., Batavia, Equitable Trust Co.
313 bgs., Batavia

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—
6,463 bgs., Buenos Ayres, Tanners Council of U. S. A.
39,628 bls., Buenos Ayres, New York Quebracho Co.

ROOTS, MEDICINAL—
43 bls., London, McKesson & Robbins

RICE POWDER—
22 cs.

SALT—
150,088 bush., Turk's Island, J. Harris

SANDALWOOD OIL—
12 cs., London, Chas. Huisking
12 cs., London, George Lueders & Co.

SAFFRON FLOWERS—
1 cs., Barcelona, Com'l. Bank of Spanish America
6 cs., Alicante, Interocean Forwarding Co.
2 cs., Barcelona, D. Keckner

SHAVING CREAM—
6 cs., Bordeaux, F. R. Arnold & Co.

SILVER SULPHIDE—
17 cs., South Pacific Port, W. R. Grace & Co.
108 pkgs., South Pacific Port, Barber, Williams & Co.

SOAP—
8 cs., Liverpool, Young & Glenn
408 cs,. Lisbon, Lockwood, Brackett & Co.

SODIUM PRUSSIATE—
9 csks., London, Devoe & Raynolds

SPONGES—
23 bls., Havana, National Sponge & Chamois Co.

TARTAR, CRUDE—
150 bbls., Alicante, Tartar Chemical Works
24 csks., Gibraltar, Tartar Chemical Co.

THYMOL—
4 cs., Barcelona, McKesson & Robbins

# Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
100 lbs., Salvador; 103 lbs., Jamaica; 26,730 lbs., Dutch East Indies; 1,374 lbs., British South Africa

ACID NITRIC—
70 lbs., Argentina

ACID, SULPHURIC—
825 lbs., Newfoundland; 145 lbs., Trinidad; 2,240 lbs., Panama; 31,153 lbs., Trinidad; 2,357 lbs., Ecuador; 22 lbs., San Domingo; 3,168 lbs., Cuba; 156 lbs., Panama

ALCOHOL, WOOD—
5 gallons, Colombia

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
390 lbs., British West Indies; 212,000 lbs., British South Africa; 105 lbs., Brazil; 20 lbs., Colombia; 278,200 lbs., Chile; 100 lbs., French West Indies

COAL TAR—
129 bbls., Panama; 43 bbls., French West Indies

COPPER SULPHATE—
45,072 lbs., Brazil; 4,480 lbs., Jamaica; 2,375 lbs., British West Indies 81,400 lbs., Argentina; 55 lbs., Venezuela

GLUCOSE—
1,922,743 lbs., England; 154,500 lbs., Scotland

GLYCERIN—
50 lbs., Honduras; 56 lbs., Spain; 2,793,178 lbs., England

HONEY—
959,840 lbs., England

HOPS—
32,000 lbs., Mexico; 25,366 lbs., Cuba; 23,223 lbs., Brazil

LIME—
163 bbls., Panama; 765 bbls., San Domingo

LIME CHLORATE—
5,634 lbs., Colombia

LIME CHLORIDE—
152,665 lbs., Spain; 60 lbs., Hayti

SODA, CAUSTIC—
220 lbs., French West Indies; 10,640 lbs., Argentina

PARAFFINE WAX, REFINED—
3,600 lbs., Nicaragua; 600 lbs., Salvador; 2,840 lbs., Jamaica; 203,756 lbs., Denmark; 5,179,281 lbs., England; 1,111,856 lbs., Chile

PARAFFINE WAX, CRUDE—
74,750 lbs., Japan; 465,035 lbs., England

PEPPERMINT OIL—
33 lbs., Newfoundland; 5 lbs., Trinidad; 1 lb., British West Indies; 305 lbs., British South Africa

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
33,494 lbs., Mexico; 98,115 lbs., Spain; 43,127 lbs., Italy; 26,135 lbs., Peru; 56,000 lbs., Australia; 10 lbs., Panama; 200 lbs., Barbados, 131 lbs., Norway; 48 lbs., Guatemala

SODA, ASH—
2,240 lbs., Newfoundland; 6,000 lbs., Virgin Islands; 701,870 lbs., Norway; 93,711 lbs., Brazil

SODA, CAUSTIC—
1,667,963 lbs., Brazil; 269,323 lbs., Peru

SODA, SAL—
3,502 lbs., British West Indies; 1,125 lbs., Barbados; 66,700 lbs., Cuba; 10,000 lbs., Bolivia; 10,500 lbs., Trinidad; 27,242 lbs., British Colombia

SODIUM SILICATE—
48,500 lbs., Cuba

SUPERPHOSPHATES—
800 tons, British Guiana

ZINC OXIDE—
1,400 lbs., British West Indies; 304 lbs., Dutch West Indies; 5 lbs., Hayti; 159,611 lbs., Brazil; 73,000 lbs., British West Indies; 142,900 lbs., Norway; 22,338 lbs., Mexico; 300 lbs., Nicaragua; 100 lbs., Mexico; 9,084 lbs., Cuba; 21,900 lbs., Chile; 110,250 lbs., Italy; 11,000 lbs., Portugal; 100 lbs., Dutch West Indies; 100 lbs., French West Indies

# Want Ads

PAYMENT in all cases should accompany the order; add 10c if answers are to be forwarded.

RATE—Our charge for these *WANT ADS* in this publication, *all classifications*, is $1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

*Address*, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS
No. 3 Park Place New York

**EMPLOYEES FURNISHED.** Stores sold—also furnished; All State. Positions. Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians furnished. F. V. KNIEST, Omaha, Neb., Estab. 1904.

**MERCK & CO.**
**Chemicals**
St. Louis **NEW YORK** Montreal
Works at Rahway, N. J.

## Patents

### Granted November 26, 1918

1,285,575—William H. Allen, Detroit, Mich. Process for making phosphoric acid.

1,285,603—Ferdinand Blumenthal, Cologne-Braunsfeld, Germany. Process of manufacturing a water softening reagent.

1,285,683—Bertrand B. Grunwald, Redwood City, Cal., assignor to National Magnesia Manufacturing Co., a Corporation of California. Process of manufacturing magnesium carbonate.

1,285,703—Leo Hermanns, Heidelberg, Germany, assignor to Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Bruning, Hochst-on-the-Main, Germany, a Corporation of Germany. Process for the production of new derivatives of the hydantoin.

1,285,704—Ernst Heydenreich, Niederschoneweide, near Berlin, Germany, assignor to the firm of Kunheim & Co., Berlin, Germany, and the firm of Allgemeine Radiogen-Aktien-Gesellschaft, Berlin, Germany. Radioactive preparation.

1,285,726—Georg Kalischer, Mainkur, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Anthraquinone derivative and process of making same.

1,285,727—Georg Kalischer, Mainkur, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Vat color and process of making same.

1,285,796—Franz A. Rody, Johnson City, Tenn., assignor to Metallurgical Co. of America, New York, N. Y., a Corporation of New Jersey. Treatment of feldspar, leucite, and the like.

1,285,824—Walter O. Snelling, Long Island City, N. Y. Preparation of metal nitrates.

1,285,856—Harry V. Welch, Los Angeles, Cal., assignor to International Precipitation Co., Los Angeles, Cal., a Corporation of California. Process for the manufacture of sulphuric and hydrochloric acids.

1,285,894—Frank V. Arancio, Boston, Mass. Non-refillable bottle.

1,285,927—Alfred Butcher, Philadelphia, Pa. Carbondioxid analyzer.

1,285,959—Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J. Process of hydrogenating fatty materials.

1,286,025—Joseph Koetschet, Lyon, and Max Thenmann, St. Fons, France, assignors to Societé Chimique Des Usines Du Rhone, Paris, France. Process of making nitro-acetic esters of cellulose.

1,286,066—Leon Nandet, Chelles, France. Sugar manufacture.

1,286,088—Carl A. Pfanstiehl, Waukegan, Ill., assignor to Pfanstiehl Co., Inc., North Chicago, Ill. Hydrogen purifying, cleaning, and circulating system.

1,286,133—Theodore J. Snyder, Chicago, Ill. Bottle-stopper.

1,286,172—Henry Dreyfus, Basel, Switzerland. Process of transforming cellulose acetates.

1,286,188—John Patten, Baltimore, Md. Acid-concentrating apparatus.

## New Incorporations

Pax Pharmacy Co., Huntington, W. Va.; capital $5,000. Dr. C. C. Barnett, Dr. E. Johnson, Dr. W. R. Franklin, Dr. R. L. Geter and Dr. B. F. White, all of Huntington, W. Va.

Marigold Drug Company, Cleveland, Ohio; capital $5,000. Hubert B. Fuller, Thomas W. Rees, Florence D. Fuller, G. L. Dolan and E. M. Reiben.

Richards Chemical Works, Jersey City, N. J.; capital $65,000. Richard Van Oesen, Jersey City, George F. Ellison, Brooklyn, William E. Borden, Jersey City.

Tarlton Drug Co., Electra, Tex., capital $11,000; H. M. Tarlton, E. M. Friend, T. H. Parmly.

Kentucky Glycerine Co., Dover, Del.; capital $100,0000. C. R. Mudge, G. D. Hopkins, A. M. Gorman, all of Wilmington, Del.

Liberty Chemical Works, Chicago, Ill.; capital $10,000. C. C. Cunningham, J. D. Paterson and Helen Cunningham, Chicago, Ill.

Crescent Stock Co., Dover, Del., capital $100,000. Franklin Mettler, M. E. Mettler, L. F. Mettler of Wilmington, Del.

American Kola Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; capital $15,000. F. Woelfinger, J. F. Blessing, A. J. Weiger, Buffalo, N. Y.

Prophylactic Tooth Powder, Inc., Manhattan, capital $20,000. M. E. and L. V. W. Rhein, H. C. White, 45 Cedar St., New York, N. Y.

Starko Drug Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y., capital $10,000. F. B. Malecht, G. L. Grove, G. H. Rowe, Buffalo, N. Y.

Whitehead Drug Co., Durant, La., capital $6,000. J. R. Williams, M. M. Rayner and S. C. Ray, Durant, La.

Geisenberger Bros. Drug Co., Natchez, La., capital $50,000. L. L. and A. J. Geisenberger, Paul A. Kaiser, Natchez, La.

Kleenup Chemical Co., Dallas, Tex., capital $1,000. M. A. Zeff, M. J. Rosenfield, Jr. and H. L. Bromberg, Dallas, Tex.

American Benzoate Corp., Newark, N. J., capital $90,000. Names of incorporators not stated.

Hayes Drug Co., Athol Springs, Erie Co., N. Y., capital $10,000. H. P. and A. E. and H. W. Hayes, Athol Springs, N. Y.

Buffalo Drug Mfg. Corp., Buffalo, N. Y., capital $100,000. E. L. Peterson, E. C. Miller, W. C. Ringeman, Buffalo, N. Y.

New York Industrial Alcohol Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital $25,000. F. Bornn, C. Esteva, A. W. Moore, 143 Smith St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles J. Rover, Inc., Manhattan, capital $25,000. C. and L., Jr., and C. J. Rover, 1120 College Ave., New York, N. Y.

Elk Chemical and Color Co., Dover, Del., capital $500,000. W. I. N. Lofland, Charles H. Jones, Dover, Del., Andrew Urman, Ridgeway, Penn.

Gwyer Drug Co., Youngstown, Ohio, capital $25,000. William T. Gwyer, Youngstown, Ohio.

Oceanic Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital $5,000. J. M. Schapiro, I. Perlstein, C. Goldman, 41 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

Peerless Mineral Products Co., Manhattan, capital $100,000. F. A. Druggeman, H. M. Collins, F. H. Crieslik, 104 Broad St., New York, N. Y.

Hot Salt Water Medical Baths, Manhattan, capital $10,000. H. K. Arnoldi, B. Gassman, I. Feingold, 64 Clinton St., New York, N. Y.

**Capital Increases**—Oakfield Chemical Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., $500 to $20,000.

**Dissolutions**—Carbon Manufacturing Company, Pana, Ill.

**Change of Name**—Independent Drug Company, Chicago, Ill., to Progressive Drug Company.

Cook Oil Co., Manhattan, to Cook & Swan Co.

## TESTING HARRISON NARCOTIC LAW

Washington, D. C., January 14.—Briefs involving the constitutionality of certain provisions of the Harrison Anti-Narcotic act, which provides for registration and the payment of a tax by producers and dealers in opium and coca leaves and their derivatives, have been filed in the Supreme Court of the United States by the Department of Justice in the cases of Webb & Goldbaum vs. the United States and the United States vs. C. T. Doremus.

The particular provisions of the law attacked are those which prohibit the sale of the drugs except on official order forms, or on physicians' prescriptions given in good faith to patients.

"The cases are of great importance," the Department of Justice states, "as raising the question of the legitimate scope of the taxing power of Congress, and whether the exercise of such power can be attacked because it incidentally affects and discourages the widespread and dangerous traffic in such drugs as opium, morphine, and cocaine."

**U. S. P. CRESOL**
**CRESYLIC ACID**

**The Chatfield Manufacturing Co.**
Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

DANA & COMPANY, Inc.
111 Broadway New York, N. Y.
EASTERN SELLING AGENTS

*A Contract is a Contract*

**BUSH, BEACH & GENT**
INCORPORATED
80 MAIDEN LANE New York
HOLBROOK BUILDING San Francisco

**CAUSTIC SODA**
AND **SODA ASH**
Spot and Forward

*IF*— YOU'RE SELLERS OF:
**Quinine Salts Citric Acid**
**Creosote Carb Sulphonal**
**Soda Benzoate Camphor**
*or other USP Products*
Phone Broad 2145-6
**INDEPENDENT TRADING CO. Inc.**
18 Broadway, New York

**R. W. GREEFF & CO., Inc.**
80 MAIDEN LANE
MANUFACTURERS AGENTS
EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS
Technical & Pharmaceutical Chemicals
Aniline Dyes & Intermediates
Agents for R. W. GREEFF & CO.
LONDON & MANCHESTER :: ENGLAND

THE ERA KEY
TO THE
U. S. P. and the N. F.

This new edition contains information regarding all drugs, chemicals and preparations in the new Ninth Edition of the *U. S. Pharmacopoeia* and the new Fourth Edition of the *National Formulary*.
All arranged in one, alphabetical order, with the essential information needed for prescribing and dispensing these official products.
In full cloth, 191 pages, price 50 cents, postpaid.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers
No. 3 Park Place New York City

**Iodine, Resublimed, U.S.P.**
**Iodide of Potash, U.S.P.**
**Carbonate of Potash, U.S.P.**
**Chlorate of Potash (Crystal or Powder) U.S.P.**

**S. SUZUKI & CO., Ltd.**
15-21 Park Row New York
Telephone, Barclay 5214

**ALPHA NAPHTHYLAMIN**
(99%)
**ORTHO NITRO TOLUOL**
(98%)
**ORTHO TOLUIDINE**
(98%)
**LIQUID GUAIACOL**
(U. S. P.)

**NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.**
120 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

# "NATIONAL"

## Drugs-Gums-Chemicals-Essential Oils

We manufacture and distribute Aniline Colors, Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils and Gums.

**Barium Peroxide,** 90%.
**Calomel,** Howard's.
**Chalk Precipitated,** Sturge's Eng.
**Cod Liver Oil,** Newfoundland.
**Menthol.**
**Spermaceti.**
**Gums,** Tragacanth and Arabic.

**National Aniline & Chemical Company**
Incorporated
21 Burling Slip, New York

## Oleoresin Aspidium U.S.P.

(Green or Brown Color)

## Filicin 24/25%

We manufacture and have a continuous output of a high grade quality and can supply quantities for immediate or future delivery.

**CHEMICAL WORKS MADOERY, Ltd.**
ESTABLISHED 1902
BASEL, SWITZERLAND.
NEW YORK OFFICE 165 BROADWAY

## Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp.

Established 1837

HEAVY CHEMICALS
INTERMEDIATES
ANILINE DYES
OILS, GREASES

136 Liberty St., New York Phone: Rector 7253
Boston Chicago Cleveland Seattle San Francisco

# Ethyl Propionate
# Ethyl Butyrate

## Spot Delivery from Either Coast

Two new solvents for soluble cotton (or pyroxylin).

These solvents can be advantageously used as substitutes for amyl acetate.

Ethyl Propionate has a specific gravity of .8863 and ranges in boiling points from approximately 75.0° C. to 110° C.

Ethyl Butyrate has a specific gravity of .8875 and ranges in boiling points from approximately 100° C. to 130° C.

Both solvents are particularly dry, comparing very favorably with amyl acetate in this respect.

**Acetone**
**Ketone A**
**Ketone B**
**Acetic Anhydride**
**Dinitrotoluol**
**Nitrate of Ammonia**
**Valerates**
Zinc Valerate, U. S. P.
Ammonium Valerate, U. S. P.
Iron Valerate, U. S. P.
Quinine Valerate, U. S. P.

## Organic Acids

Propionic, Butyric and Valeric acids are offered in high purity.

## Nitre Cake

Acidifying agent used to replace Sulphuric Acid.

## Soluble Cotton Solutions

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lacquers | Leather Belt Cement | Aeroplane Dopes |
| Soluble Cotton | Leather Cloth Solutions | Ethyl Acetate |
| Thinners | Metal Lacquers | Special Mixtures |

***HERCULES POWDER CO.***
Chemical Sales Division
Wilmington Delaware — McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
120 Broadway New York City — Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.